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THE EVE OF THE CONTEST

MR. CAMERON STILL HEADS THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE COMBINATION MANAGERS AFRAID TO DEPOSE HIM—THEIR PLAN CONSEQUENTLY ABANDONED—SENATOR HOAR TO BE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN—THE QUESTION REGARDING THE UNIT RULE TO BE DECIDED BY THE CONVENTION—DEFEAT OF BLAINE AND SHERMAN CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

CHICAGO, June 1.—In Chicago to-day there has been for a moment a lull in direct speculation as to the result in regard to Presidential candidates. The minds of all, leaders and followers alike, seem to have been occupied by the consideration of the action taken by the National Committee last night and the result of that action as it was developed in the committee to-day. At the meeting last night, the whole object of the combination majority was so to manipulate the temporary organization that they would be able to overcome by parliamentary trickery the Grant majority which they were unable fairly to neutralize. The whole struggle of the Grant men in the committee was to defeat the obvious conspiracy of the opposition to manufacture a convention of a different complexion from that sent here by the Republicans of the nation. The Blaine men complained because they were not allowed to vote themselves a Committee on Credentials. This they had the votes to do, and this they took tentative steps to do. Concealed beneath their innocent request to the Chairman to rule a certain way in the National Convention on the unit rule, was an entirely different purpose. What they wanted was a pretext for seizing the Chairmanship for the accomplishment of other purposes. This was to have been followed by the displacement of the Secretary, a Grant man. With these offices secured, they could have made a roll which, while authoritative as emanating from the officers, would nevertheless have been a false roll, and as bold a usurpation as the body which Garcelon attempted to vitalize as the Legislature of Maine. As the Garcelon outrage was defeated by the good sense and good law of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, so the attempt to capture the National Republican Convention was defeated by the coolness and invincible will of Don Cameron, in his refusal to entertain the motions, which, if adopted, would have recognized the power of the National Committee to settle claims to seats in the Convention. The utter helplessness of the anti-Grant men under Mr. Cameron's firm refusal to allow the committee to enter upon the field the Blaine leaders had marked out, saved a split in the committee.

This morning there was the liveliest comment in regard to the action which was taken last night, and various opinions were expressed as to the effect it would have upon the ultimate result. Some of the more belligerent and outspoken Blaine and Sherman men talked violently in favor of removing Senator Cameron from the Chairmanship of the National Committee and of substituting some one of their own number in his place. Upon mature consideration, however, they came to the conclusion that they could not in this way afford to arouse the people of Pennsylvania and endanger that State in the coming contest. Nevertheless, for buncombe, as it subsequently appeared, the opposition majority of the committee came together, and after some rather heated speech-making the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting of the National Committee on the 31st of May, the Hon. J. B. Chaffee, member from Colorado, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee recognizes the right of each delegate in a Republican National Convention freely to cast and to have counted his individual vote therein according to his own sentiments, and if he so decides against any unit rule or any other instructions passed by a State Convention, which right was conceded without dissent, and was exercised in the Conventions of 1860 and 1868, and was, after full debate, confirmed by the Convention of 1876, and has thus become a part of the law of Republican conventions, and until reversed by a Convention it must remain a governing principle; and

Whereas, The Hon. R. C. McCormick, member from Arizona, offered a resolution to the sole purport; and

Whereas, The following resolution was offered by Mr. Averill, of Minnesota:

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Jewell, Mr. Aldred, and the Secretary of this Committee, Mr. Keogh, be appointed to consider what action ought to be taken by the National Committee in reference to the rule of the Convention, and to report on the same to this committee.

All of which resolutions were refused to be entertained by the Chairman, who, also, in each case, refused to entertain an appeal from such refusal; therefore

Resolved, That in view of this course of the Chairman of the committee in obstructing its necessary and proper business, and of the purpose thereby indicated of action which will be full of peril and may be fatal to the Republican Party, this committee, under its plenary power, does hereby relieve the Chairman of the committee, and does hereby appoint the Hon. M. C. Cooper, member from Ohio, the acting Chairman.

Resolved further, That while calling to order and aiding in the organization of the Republican National Convention of 1880, the Chairman of this committee is respectfully requested, in any ruling which he may make and in his action pending such organization, to recognize the right of every individual member to vote his individual sentiments upon every question arising upon a rising vote.

These resolutions were adopted by the caucus of the majority, and at once a statement went abroad to the effect that Don Cameron had been removed or was to be removed from the Chairmanship of the National Committee. This report had upon the crowds in the hotel lobbies and elsewhere an effect which can scarcely be described. Upon every hand, for days past, the opposition managers and shouters have been declaring that Gen. Grant could not carry this, that, and the other State, and have made upon him a warfare which was not only unrepublican but most disgraceful. Hitherto, the Grant people have remained silent under these attacks, but to-day when it was stated that the majority would take arbitrary action and remove Mr. Cameron from the head of the committee, a marked revolution of feeling occurred, and for the first time the Grant men asserted themselves in their might. At this point they began to see that patience had ceased to be a virtue, and they, too, began to declare that, under certain circumstances, disagreeable results might follow. The purport of their statement was that, if Don Cameron were removed, Pennsylvania could not be counted in the Republican column. This fair warning had its effect, and in a few hours the friends of the opposition were earnestly deprecating any such hasty and ill-advised movement as that contemplated by the resolution above given.

The friends of Gen. Grant also, desiring harmony and the welfare of the Party, decided that they would make one last effort to reconcile their violent opponents. To this end, Senators Conkling, Logan and Carpenter, together with Gen. Arthur and one or two others, came together and consulted. The result of their consultation was the formation of a proposition, subsequently submitted to the Blaine-Sherman majority in the committee. This proposition was presented by Gen. Arthur, Messrs. Gorham, Filley, and Keogh, and was to the effect that the Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, proposed as temporary Chairman by the combination majority, should be accepted by the friends of Gen. Grant, it being conceded that Mr. Hoar was not a violent partisan of either of the prominent candidates. Further, the Grant men insisted that they would, under no circumstances, permit any tampering with the roll of delegates, as it had been prepared by the Secretary of the National Committee. In the same direction it was stated that the roll had been based upon the credentials furnished by State Conventions and upon prima facie evidence of the right of the delegates to seats. Still further, the representatives of the Grant side declared that they would not admit the right of any discussion in regard to the vote of Illinois being cast in the temporary organization, as directed by the Springfield Convention. When this proposition was submitted, the combination managers asked for time to consider it. This was granted. Their consultation was a protracted one. In the end they came to the conclusion that the rejection of the fair terms which had been offered to them, and the removal of Senator Cameron, would only result in a bolt, the existence of two committees with two Chairmen, and a physical struggle for the possession of the platform in the Convention to-morrow. They were wise enough to accept fully the proposition made to them.

When they announced this decision, the National Committee was again called to order, and Senator Cameron, in a few words, expressed his gratification at the amicable conclusion which had been reached. Mr. Averill, of Minnesota, not content with this tacit declaration that the Chairman had acquiesced in the result, said: "Will the Chair then promise to abide by the understanding which we have entered into?" To this Mr. Cameron, with a characteristic sneer, replied: "The gentleman has been answered. I do not think any further discussion is necessary." Soon after this, when routine business of no importance had been transacted, the committee adjourned. By its action it is now assured that no contest in regard to the unit rule, upon which so much is believed to depend, will occur until after the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, and until that committee has reported.

The programme of organization as it will be carried out is substantially as follows: Senator Cameron, as Chairman of the National Committee, will call the Convention to order, and will nominate as temporary Chairman Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. To the selection of that gentleman there will be no objection, and he will take his seat. Then, after the transaction of the preliminary business of the Convention, the Committee on Credentials will be appointed, it is believed, in the usual way, by States. To that committee will be referred the contests, including, of course, that of Illinois. The committee, if made up as it is proposed, will consist of a majority of anti-Grant men. This majority will doubtless report in favor of breaking the unit rule by admitting the 19 district delegates who claim seats from Illinois, thereby giving to each district the privilege of casting its vote without reference to the action of State Conventions. The Grant men, on the other side, will present a minority report, and upon these two papers the real fight of the Convention will turn. How it will result remains to be seen, but the friends of Grant, basing, as they believe, their calculations upon the most careful canvass, are positive in the prediction that the minority report will be adopted. But as it is perhaps unnecessary to state, the fight in the temporary organization has, by the action of the committee, been simply postponed, not entirely averted.

In regard to what effect the action of the committee may have upon the ultimate result, there is to-night much discussion and the widest difference of opinion. Both sides claim a victory. The Grant men say very truthfully that the opposition did not dare to depose Don Cameron. The friends of the opposition, on the other hand, claim that Cameron was not powerful enough to put through what was believed to have been his original intention of placing an avowed Grant man in the chair. So the subject is discussed, violently or calmly, according to the temper of the combatants, and the general verdict of sensible people is that the great contest has in no way been affected by the outcome of the wrangle in the committee, and that by it no votes will be lost or won on either side.

The fight in the New-York delegation and the universal understanding that at least 19 delegates have pledged themselves to break away from the instructions of the Utica Convention on the first ballot, has not given to the friends of Grant that uneasiness which was expected; nor are they alarmed by the prospect that from 15 to 19 men in the Pennsylvania delegation talk lately of following the example of the New-York recreants. The opposition managers, however, profess to believe that these deserters have practically decided the contest; that the unit rule will certainly be broken by the Convention, and that Grant's defeat is no longer a question. There is much reason to believe that they do not feel the confidence which they profess. It is at least assured that their organization is not a compact one, and that they count upon many votes which are certain to be cast against them. They do all the shouting, all the singing, all the hurrahing, all the talking about the hotel lobbies, all the crowding through the streets, all the wild speech-making. The Grant men are doing hard but quiet work.

The leaders of the Grant movement are just as confident now, if not more so, than they were in the commencement, and those who know best the men who are at the helm need not be assured that their confidence is based upon figures which they believe to be accurate ones. Still, it must be admitted that the contest, at the best, is an exceedingly close one. There are a number of timid men who are in their hearts favorable to Grant, but who have been alarmed by the wild cry of no third term, which seems to go through every street of Chicago and which is passed from mouth to mouth in every hotel corridor. These men, knowing that the defeat of Blaine and Sherman is almost a foregone conclusion, and also fearing that Gen. Grant may not succeed, are casting about after some outside candidate who may, in the end, carry off the laurels in the convention. Senator Edmunds has, of course, been prominently mentioned, and it seems sure that when the Blaine-Sherman break occurs he will receive many votes. In certain circles Senator Conkling is also mentioned as a candidate to whom the Grant strength might almost be transferred en masse and who could win from other directions enough votes to be nominated. Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, who is now an outspoken advocate of Sherman, and who is undoubtedly able to control the vote of at least 20 Southern delegates, makes no secret of his intention to vote for Conkling should that gentleman's name ever be mentioned in the Convention. To do this he says that he will desert Sherman, with whom he has had a distinct understanding, and who thoroughly knows his purpose of taking the course indicated. It must be stated, to Senator Conkling's credit, that he will permit none of his friends to discuss such a proposition. He is thoroughly in earnest in the Grant campaign, and will leave no stone unturned which promises success to his side. He has displayed rare tact and good sense in his management of the delegates, and it is remarked that never before in his life has he used his many attractive powers to such good advantage. Contrary to his usual course, he mingles freely with all the representatives of the various States now here, and by a suavity and graciousness of manner which, when he desires, is peculiarly his own, he is winning golden opinions from those who have heretofore regarded him as exclusive and aristocratic. The organization which has been made under his direction consists of a committee composed of one Grant representative from each State, and of a superior committee, consisting of five persons, which direct the entire campaign. From the reports which have been received from the large committee, the Senator and those who are in his confidence, feel assured that Gen. Grant will be the next Republican nominee.

The Grant men, together with those of the opposition who are not blinded by prejudice, join in the statement that if Grant is not nominated some candidate other than the three now prominently mentioned will be. To sum up, the situation is about as follows: The large majority of the prominent politicians in Chicago regard Grant's nomination as reasonably certain. A few profess to be assured that Blaine can be nominated. One or two enthusiasts still declare an unalterable faith in the success of Sherman. A large majority of disinterested observers believe that, while Grant is, beyond all question, the strongest candidate now prominently mentioned, his nomination is not assured. It can only be stated definitely that Mr. Conkling, as the representative of Gen. Grant, could, if he so desired, in one hour select the nominee of the Convention. If a large majority of the Grant vote was transferred to some such man as Edmunds the opposition would break to him simultaneously. It is just possible that the men who are prominently advocating such a course have a covert motive which does not appear upon the surface. If that motive is to create a panic among Grant's friends, it will not succeed. There is no likelihood of any break among them. They are steadfast and immovable. The wavering is on the other side. If Grant is nominated, as it is most likely that he will largely owe his success to stalwart, steadfast Republicans and whatever may be the outcome they promise to support his candidacy to the end. It is hardly possible that anything but a direct combination between the Blaine and Sherman people, and a stampede of the weak-knees in the Convention can defeat the ex-President.

Late last evening an enthusiastic caucus of Grant delegates from all the States and territories was held at the request of a number of prominent members of the New-York delegation. Two hundred and ninety-six delegates were present, and though there was no formal pledge exacted, they all agreed to vote first and last for Grant. At least 60 pronounced Grant men who can surely be relied upon were not present. Senator Conkling addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent fashion, and excited the utmost enthusiasm among those present. H. C.

A POLITICIAN'S FIGURES.

MORE THAN ENOUGH GRANT VOTES TO NOMINATE EVEN IF THE UNIT RULE IS SET ASIDE.

CHICAGO, June 1.—While the talkers have been jabbering all the day in the hotels, the "workers" have been busy among the delegations, informing themselves of every arrival, and keeping close account of the standing of delegates. A survey of the field made this evening, before all the delegates had arrived, and without reference to the contests which must be decided in the Convention, satisfied the Grant men that there was no occasion whatever for alarm, and that their prospects were still far better than those of their disorganized opponents. According to this canvass, the delegations stand at present as follows:

FOR GRANT.

Alabama	20	Massachusetts	5
Arkansas	12	Michigan	1
Colorado	6	Missouri	30
Dakota	1	Mississippi	6
District of Columbia	1	New-York	51
Florida	8	Pennsylvania	46
Georgia	8	Tennessee	19
Illinois	42	Texas	12
Indiana	8	Virginia	22
Kentucky	20	Wisconsin	1
Maryland	7	Wyoming	1
Total			322

To these, the person making the canvass—he is a politician of national importance—says he would confidently add:

Louisiana	16	North Carolina	20
Minnesota	10	South Carolina	14

This would give Grant 380 votes, or 1 more than is necessary to nominate. The authority quoted regards it as extremely probable that several votes will be obtained for Grant in New-Jersey, and that enough scattering votes will be found, if the unit rule is set aside, to make Grant's vote 400 on the first ballot, if it should be necessary to complete the roll-call.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

A LAME DEFENSE OF THE BOLTERS—WOODIN'S STATEMENTS SHOWN TO BE UNTRUE—GEN. HUSTED'S FICKLENESS—A GRANT RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Chief among the subjects of interest discussed here to-day was the course of Senator Robertson and the 18 other New-York delegates, who last night burst into view with their protest against the nomination of Gen. Grant. If the gentlemen who took part in framing and issuing the protest sought for notoriety, they have obtained it; if they expected that they were about to lead a stampede, they have discovered that they were decidedly mistaken. While Senator Robertson's name heads the list of bolters, and the stranger is apt to be taken in and to come to the conclusion that Senator Robertson furnished the boldness necessary to make the protest a tangible thing, it is very well known among the New-York delegates that Woodin has fed all his associates with fuel and supplied the spark that produced the little political bonfire. "We have burned our bridges," said Senator Woodin to-day, "and we expect to go right on the way we have mapped out." This little outburst has scarcely produced a stir among any delegation outside of that from Pennsylvania, but it has afforded immense comfort to the Dittenhoefer and Watrous horde of guerrillas, who came here representing a few people of little account at the polls. Among the Grant men who have been working steadily for their man, dispensing with the noise and bluster that characterizes every proceeding of their opponents, the little bolt in the New-York delegation, which was not unlooked for, has not produced anything like panic or discouragement. If the protesters enjoy contempt, they can find enough to glut their appetite, for there is no disposition to spare them for hesitating last night in the meeting of the New-York delegation when they were afforded an opportunity to state their grievances and to talk as boldly and defiantly as they chose.

It was generally known that the New-York delegation would meet again this morning at 11 o'clock, and, as that hour approached, the head-quarters of the delegation at the Grand Pacific became surrounded by New-York visitors and many Pennsylvania delegates, who were curious to know what was to be done. The protesters came along in a body, Senators Robertson and Woodin at the head, and John B. Dutcher and the others just behind. Murmurs of disapproval greeted them from the crowd as they passed along, and some of the Michigan men vainly endeavored to get up a Blaine cheer by way of encouragement. The parlor in which the delegation met was filled, nearly every delegate and about half of the alternates being present. Senator Conkling marched in majestically, with a calm and conciliatory smile on his face. Taking the chair, he talked for awhile with Edwards Pierrepont and Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, who sat near by. The bolters sat in a corner, huddled together, where they could consult. Woodin sat forward as the spokesman, with Sessions and Robertson at his elbow. Gen. Husted was not present. For some reason, he has kept his room since his arrival. Perhaps it is because the report has been noised about that he had repeatedly declared his intention to vote for Grant. That he has done this there can be no doubt. Meeting John F. Smyth in the hall of the Grand Pacific, he referred to the fact that Husted was absent. "He's a nice man, that Husted. Let me tell you something to show you what a fickle creature he is, and how he has been looking out for the main chance. Not a great while ago, in Albany, the General telephoned me at my home, asking me to call upon him, as he had something very important to talk about. I called, and remained more than an hour in conversation with him. Our talk was about the General's position, and he spoke very freely. He declared most emphatically that he had once and for all time cut loose from Senator Robertson, and did not propose to be longer dictated to by him. In the National Convention, he said, he should vote for Gen. Grant and according to the instructions of the State Convention. 'Moreover,' said the General to me—and this was the cream of the interview—'I would like to be the candidate for Vice-President with Grant, and I expect the New-York delegation will help me to get that nomination.'"

The meeting of the delegation went on without Husted. Senator Conkling called it to order. Gen. Sharpe had a resolution ready, which he offered for consideration. It was to the effect that in the Convention the New-York delegation should vote as a unit for Grant, under the mandate of the State Convention. He consented to redraft the resolution, so that it should be more explicit, and when it was again offered, Senator Conkling called Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins to the chair and took the floor. He spoke for 40 minutes, and with such force and eloquence as he has seldom spoken before. He was plain, yet not bitter, in his criticism of the recreant 19 who had uttered their protest against Gen. Grant as a candidate. His presentation of Grant's candidacy was a warm, hearty tribute to the silent man's worth. While he respected gentlemen who had preferences for some other man, he could not understand their hostility to the patriot whose record had been so creditable to his country. The people regarded him as a peerless man. "No other name can be named," said he, "that will command so hearty a support at the polls as Gen. Grant's." He referred to the action of the protesters with some scorn as a thing done clandestinely, and urged them to hold to their allegiance to the State Convention, which had created them delegates. Reading from a report of the Utica Convention, he repeated with intense emphasis the exact words used by Senator Woodin on that occasion, when he declared that he should be bound in honor, although preferring another man, to vote for Grant if the convention should so instruct. With this shot at Senator Woodin he closed his speech.

Senator Woodin was evidently disturbed when he rose to reply. He had, in the most merciful language possible, been flayed, and it was natural that he should squirm. He spoke in a subdued voice, with some difficulty, making his explanations and apologizing for the attitude of his co-conspirators. In answering, he said, for his associates, who had been frequently alluded to, they had adopted the course they had as the only one open to them by which they could honestly represent their constituents. While he had great regard for the Senator's opinions, he claimed to be equally as sincere, as good a Republican, and as anxious for the success of the party as any Republican. He, for one, could not misrepresent his constituents. If they had believed that he would vote for Gen. Grant in the convention, they would not have sent him here. Those constituents did not believe that Gen. Grant could carry the State of New-York, and demanded some other candidate. Senator Woodin appealed to his colleague, John B. Murray, to say whether he had not spoken truly. Unfortunately for Mr. Woodin, Mr. Murray answered most emphatically that the Twenty-sixth District had been misrepresented, and that he was sure the voters who had sent him as a delegate, confidently hoped that Gen. Grant would be nominated, believing when they chose their delegates that he would be, and that his election would be certain to follow. Senator Woodin also appealed to John N. Knapp for a confirmation of his statements, and Gen. Knapp stated, as Murray had done, that Woodin's utterances were not true. Senator Woodin made some efforts to explain, in the course of which he again fell back to the defense of his position, saying that he would vote in the Convention until the vote was taken on President. He would not disobey instructions, but would substitute his alternate, who would vote as his judgment should dictate.

More discussion followed on a motion of Senator Woodin to substitute for Gen. Sharpe's resolution one directing the Chairman of the delegation to cast the vote on all questions in accordance with the individual preferences of the delegates. This was modified to except the vote on President, and the resolution was then adopted, by a vote of 45 to 23, in the following form:

Resolved, That in the record of the votes cast by the delegates from the State of New-York the vote shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case of a division the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for or against any proposition, or for or against any candidate, except on the vote for President, and on that question the vote of New-York shall be cast for Gen. Grant until the further direction of this delegation.

The delegates who voted against this resolution were Birdsall and Hawkins of the First District, Schroeder and Daggett of the Third, Robertson of the Twelfth, Dutcher of the Thirteenth, Stivers and Wales of the Fourteenth, Rockwell and Abell of the Eighteenth, Dickinson and James of the Ninteenth, Wagner and West of the Twentieth, Jacobs of the Twenty-first, Douglass and Sylvester of the Twenty-second, McCarthy and Belden of the Twenty-fifth, Woodin of the Twenty-sixth, Langdon of the Twenty-ninth, and Allen and Sessions of the Thirty-third. Rockwell said he was opposed to the unit rule, but should vote for Grant. McCarthy spoke for himself and Belden. He, too, would vote for Grant, but was opposed to placing any restriction on delegates. Bruner, of the Thirtieth District, was excused from voting. He said he would vote for Grant, but would not vote to restrict delegates.

After the committee meeting, Senator Woodin declared that the protesters care nothing for the resolution passed. When the time comes, the 19 will be heard from. A man will speak for them in the Convention who will demand that their votes shall be received as they prefer to cast them. If they are refused this request, the responsibility for refusing will be upon the men who assume to manage the Convention.

As for the independents and their allies, they have done little more than add noise to the tumult of the Blaine men, and to extend comfort to the struggling forces of Sherman. Nobody cares much about them, and they are likely to receive far less consideration than the women who are working to obtain a suffrage plank in the national platform.

SOME OF THE INCIDENTS.

FAMILIAR FACES IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES—WAYS OF THE OPPOSITION—ADVICE WITH CONTRARY RESULT.

CHICAGO, June 1.—In the lobbies of the hotels are to be seen to-day scores of well-known railroad attorneys, whose facts have been familiar in the lobbies of the Capitol at Washington for years. All of these are ardent anti-Grant men, and one of them exhibited to a delegate he was trying to influence, a memorandum-book, with a list of each delegation and checks against the names of those assumed to have been "magnetized" in the interest of the opposition. One of these attorneys went to Mr. D. Pinckney West, of the Maryland delegation, and offered him $70 for his seven tickets to seats in the Convention, and wanted to deputise him to buy up others at $10 each. Mr. West is an ardent Grant man, and threatened to take summary action with the Blaine agent if he did not keep away from the Maryland head-quarters.

The coalition of the opposition appears to have no cohesion except on the question of controlling the temporary organization of the Convention. The moment a Blaine man endeavors to convince a Sherman man that it is folly to continue to fight in behalf of his favorite, the latter will not permit him to state his reasons, but instantly manifests the bitterest hostility to the proposition. Sherman clubs from Ohio are numerous here, and they have organized themselves into committees to visit the various State head-quarters and set forth their peculiar views. One of these ardent missionaries visited the Wisconsin rooms this morning and prefaced his argument with a eulogium on Washburne, which was applauded vociferously, but when he came to that part of the argument which assumed that Washburne's cause was hopeless, and that, therefore, Sherman was the man, the Wisconsin gentlemen peremptorily ordered the Ohio orator out of their quarters. Of such stuff is the coalition against Grant made.

The pulling and hauling at Southern delegates by rural statesmen from Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, and other States is having a reactionary effect. Judge Lochrane, ex-Chief-Justice of Georgia, said to-night that he had good authority for believing that six delegates in his State delegation, not heretofore counted in the Grant list, would be found with that side on the first ballot in the Convention, principally because the methods of the anti-Grant men filled them with distrust and a fear that such men could not lead the party to victory.

The composition of the Executive Committee is a curious phase of this contest. The anti-Grant majority is made up by the Territories—each one of which has as potent a voice as the largest State—together with Chaffee, of Colorado; Root, of Illinois; Fulton, of Maryland, and others who have been utterly repudiated in the recent conventions of their respective States, which chose Grant delegates to the National Convention.

No matter what may be the result of the Convention, it is certain that the friends of Gen. Grant have done what nothing but a consciousness of strength could account for. They have allowed the combination against Grant, which includes all the other candidates, possible and impossible, working together as one man, to insist upon and take all manner of small advantages. The Anti-Grant Holy Alliance must admit that it has been given most generous odds in details. The success of Grant with the arrangements made will test and vindicate his strength as nothing else could have done. With a clear majority over all, the only possible question is whether his supporters can stand firm against the unheard-of brag and turbulence of the shouters of all his rivals, and against the approaches of other kinds not so easily to be believed or described.

Crowds follow the crowds that have already arrived here, and to-night no man can number the thousands who throng about the hotels and in the streets near the leading hotels. In the Palmer House the passageways are choked up with men going and coming, and the electric lights in the rotunda shine upon a dense, struggling mass of men, who listen to speeches, alternately for Grant and Blaine. Several collisions have occurred, but the Police have managed to suppress them quietly. The main staircase has been closed by a rough board partition, and is decorated with flags festooned about a large portrait of Grant. The stream of people visiting the head-quarters of the Western States are obliged to file slowly up and down a staircase about seven feet in width. To-night, manager Palmer has added to the many Grant decorations a large portrait of Grant on horseback, and a brilliant legend in gas jets, which shines forth behind the clerk's desk, in the words: "Let us Have Peace." During the evening the street before the hotel was ablaze with red fire and Roman candles. When a great body of veterans passed by on their return from a meeting for Grant, the anti-third-term men raised a transparency immediately opposite with the inscription upon it, "Nominate Grant and Lose the Election." It commands little approval, the third term howl having expended its force. The crowds at the Grand Pacific are larger than at the Palmer, for the reason that there is more room in the rotunda for accommodating idlers. New-York has no hotels that could begin to harbor such crowds, and it is well that such is the case. The din and confusion is indescribable, and unpleasant to guests who are not here on political business. Strangely enough, many ladies frequent the hotels and walk with their escorts through the crowds as if impelled by curiosity to see what sort of men these delegates are. Men who are not delegates, as well as the delegates themselves, are inquiring anxiously for tickets, and obtain no sort of satisfaction. No one can tell when or where the tickets are to be obtained. There are seats in the Convention hall for less than 10,000 persons. One would guess that not less than 50,000 people expected to find the best places to-morrow, and that the safety of the nation depended upon their succeeding.

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S POSITION.

HE DOES NOT WANT THE NOMINATION, AND PREFERS GRANT TO ANY OTHER CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Rumors in relation to the position and intentions of Senator Edmunds have been very numerous to-day, and the supporters of Blaine have endeavored to use them as means for the conversion of some of the wavering New-England delegates. It was said that the Senator had written several letters, in which he positively declined to be a candidate, and requested all his friends to cast their votes for ex-President Grant. One of these letters was said to have been addressed to the Massachusetts delegation, and another to the delegation from Vermont, while a third was said to have an abiding place at the Wisconsin head-quarters. Several persons were found who asserted that they had seen at least one of these letters, and others declared that some of their intimate friends had seen them. Nowhere were these assertions so positively made as at the Connecticut head-quarters, by Blaine men, who covet the nine votes which will probably be cast for Edmunds in that delegation. Considerable time was devoted to a pursuit of these rumors, and it was discovered that they were groundless, if the assertions of eminent gentlemen are to be considered trustworthy. Senator Hoar, the intimate friend of Senator Edmunds, and the Chairman of the delegation in which his main strength lies, declared, in the most positive terms, that Senator Edmunds had not declined to be a candidate, and had not expressed any opinion in correspondence either for or against any candidate. From ex-Gov. Smith, of the Vermont delegation, a clear account of the whole matter was obtained. It appears that the Senator has addressed no letter to a delegation, but that he has written to ex-Gov. Smith and Senator Hoar. In these letters, which were not intended for publication, Senator Edmunds says that he does not want the nomination. He add that sometimes personal preferences of this sort ought to yield to public demands; but he fails to discover any such demand upon him in the present case. He urges his friends to preserve harmony and unite upon some candidate who will call out the full Republican vote and will carry the States which may be regarded as in doubt. This is the substance of the correspondence which has been so wildly misrepresented here to-day. Senator Hoar had his letter in his pocket when on the train which brought him to this city. Taking it out, he displayed it, unopened, to a friend, and jocularly remarked: "This is Senator Edmunds's last will and testament." The friend inferred that the letter contained the Senator's withdrawal. In relation to Senator Edmunds's alleged request that his friends should vote for ex-President Grant, it can be said that his willingness and desire to support the distinguished ex-President are well known. The two men are on the most friendly terms, and the Senator has frequently expressed his preference for Grant as a candidate.

THE VETERANS FOR GRANT.

THE VERY SMALL NUMBER OF BLAINE MEN AT THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The National Convention of the Soldiers to-day, in Haverly's Theatre, was a most enthusiastic and successful meeting, at which the strength of Gen. Grant among the veterans of the late war was unmistakably demonstrated. The auditorium was handsomely decorated. After the veterans had been admitted, the galleries were thrown open to all who wished to come in. Gen. Woodford was an admirable presiding officer, and the references in his opening speech to Gen. Grant were greeted with prolonged applause. The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, Gen. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, reported a series of resolutions, one of which declared Gen. Grant to be the choice of the veterans for the Presidency, and pledged them all heartily to support the nominee of the Convention, whoever he might be. Upon these resolutions the greatest freedom of discussion was allowed. They were opposed by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, and Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, and warmly supported by Corporal Tanner, who walks with two wooden legs; Gen. Bussey, of New-Orleans; Gen. Woodford, Gen. Beaver, and others. The Blaine men did their best, but the sentiment of the convention was overwhelmingly against them. Motions to table and to recommit were lost, and then the resolutions were adopted by a majority ten to one. The Blaine men demanded a division, and Gen. Woodford at once ordered one. The friends of Grant went to one side of the house, and left on the other side only a beggarly handful. Then a Blaine man in the galleries complained because the galleries had not been asked to vote. Gen. Woodford at once asked for a vote in the galleries, and directed a division. With very few exceptions, the spectators crowded upon one side, leaving on the other a ridiculously small number. So overwhelming was the majority, that the proprietor of the hall anxiously begged that the Chairman should direct the spectators to seek their seats again, because he feared that such a heavy weight on one side would break down the gallery. The meeting was open to all, and was, therefore, a trustworthy representation of the sentiment of the soldiers and their friends. If any one here has been in doubt in relation to the feelings of the veterans toward Gen. Grant's candidacy, he can be so no longer.

ESTIMATES BY STATES.

ANOTHER CANVASS OF THE DELEGATIONS—GRANT'S STRENGTH UNDIMINISHED.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Very many of the State delegations held meetings to-day, appointed their officers, and in some cases made a careful estimate of their vote.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

There continues to be the liveliest discussion in regard to the Southern States, and for not altogether honest purposes. Many of the delegates from them are very reticent in regard to the position which they will take when the time comes to vote for President. As they stand to-night, the following is the most accurate estimate of them which can be made:

Alabama.—This State will vote as a unit in favor of the Grant report from the Committee on Credentials. The seats of 2 of the 20 delegates are contested, but it is more than probable that all of the 20 will vote on the first ballot for Grant. Marshall Turner was to-day made Chairman of the delegation.

Arkansas.—This State continues faithful to Grant. It will cast 12 votes for him. Ex-Senator Dorsey is Chairman of the delegation, and member of the National Committee.

Florida.—This State will cast, as instructed, 8 votes for U. S. Grant. There was a preliminary meeting of the delegates to-night, but officers will not be agreed upon until to-morrow morning.

Kentucky.—The 24 votes of Kentucky are now assured to Grant. The four gentlemen who talked of bolting seem to have come to their senses.

Louisiana.—It is now decided that Louisiana will not vote on the preliminary organization. The vote of the State on President cannot be known until after the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Maryland.—A caucus of the Maryland delegation was held to-day, and James A. Gary, who ran for Governor in the last election, was made Chairman of the delegation and member of the National Committee. A poll of the delegation resulted in 10 votes for Grant, 4 for Blaine, and 2 for Sherman.

Mississippi.—The Mississippi delegation, according to a vote taken to-day, stands six for Grant, six for Sherman, and four for Blaine. Of the latter, Grant may get two on the first ballot.

South Carolina.—How this State stands it is not possible to say, but of the 20 votes to which it is entitled 14 can, under all circumstances, be counted for Grant. At a meeting to-day, ex-Congressman Mackey was made Chairman, and Sam Lee its National Committee member.

North Carolina.—This State promises to cast 8 votes for Grant and 12 for Sherman. At a meeting to-day, Col. T. B. Keogh, because of his friendship for Grant, was deposed from his seat in the National Committee, of which he is Secretary.

Tennessee.—No vote has been taken in the Tennessee delegation, but it is likely to give 19 out of 24 votes to Grant.

Texas.—The Texas delegation met to-day, and it was discovered that 10 out of the 16 delegates are for Grant. The others must vote for him under the unit rule.

Virginia.—The delegates from this State will give 18 votes to Grant in any event, and 22 if the unit rule is sustained. They are under the most positive instructions.

West Virginia.—The representatives from this State held a meeting to-day, and though no formal vote was taken, it was ascertained that they are all likely to vote for Grant on the first ballot.

THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

There was very little change in the opinions and intentions of the delegates from the New-England States to-day. It cannot be ascertained that the little handful of original Grant men have gained any converts. The original supporters of Edmunds and Blaine show no signs of wavering, although some of the advocates of the Maine Senator begin to admit the possibility of his defeat, which is more than they would do two days ago. A little excitement was produced by a misrepresentation of the contents of cetain letters from Senator Edmunds, and a description of this incident is given elsewhere. The condition of the delegations may be summarized as follows:

Maine.—The 14 delegates from this State are for Blaine and refuse to admit the possibility of a second choice. They are all opposed to the enforcement of the unit rule and in favor of the admission of delegates elected by districts. They have selected Eugene Hale as their representative in the National Committee.

New-Hampshire.—The 10 delegates from New-Hampshire sympathize in all respects with those from Maine. They will be represented on the Convention's Committee on Credentials by William E. Chandler, who will continue to represent the State in the National Committee, and who will oppose the unit rule and favor the admission of district delegates.

Vermont.—The 10 delegates of Vermont remain steadfast in their support of Edmunds, and declare that they do not believe either Grant or Blaine will be nominated. Upon their defeat they build their hopes of Edmunds's success. They are opposed to the unit rule and in favor of district representation.

Massachusetts.—Of the 26 delegates from this State, it has been said that at least 4 would vote for Grant on the first ballot, and that the number of Grant men might reach 6. As far as can be learned to-day, the number of Grant votes will not exceed 4, and may be only 3. The remainder are for Edmunds. As against Blaine, however, the delegates are said to be practically unanimous for Grant. At a meeting held to-day, Senator Hoar was chosen Chairman, John E. Sanford, Vice-Chairman, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Secretary. Charles E. Codman will represent the delegation on the Committee on Credentials, J. M. Barker on the Committee on Resolutions, W. S. B. Hopkins on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and R. M. Morse, Jr., on the Committee on Rules. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this delegation recognizes the right of every delegate in a Republican convention freely to cast and have counted his individual vote therein according to his own sentiments, and, if he so decides, against any unit rule or any other instructions passed by a State convention.

Resolved, That this delegation recognizes the right of each Congressional district to be represented in a Republican National Convention by delegates elected by the Republicans of such district.

Rhode Island.—This States gives eight delegates to Blaine, and the delegates are angry with other New-England representatives who fail to come to the support of the Maine Senator, in advocating the nomination of Edmunds. They assert that Edmunds cannot be nominated, and go to absurd extremes of buncombe eloquence in depicting the magnetism, popularity, and remarkable legislative career of their favorite. They have just arrived in the city, and will oppose the unit rule, and favor district representation.

Connecticut.—Three of the twelve delegates from this State—Fessenden, Bigelow, and Douglass—assert an unalterable determination to vote for Blaine until it is shown that he is out of the race. Until this afternoon the remaining nine had agreed to vote for Edmunds. At a meeting this afternoon there were signs of further disintegration. Efforts were made to consolidate the delegation, without success, and now it is announced that on the first ballot seven of the nine votes will be cast for Washburne and two for Edmunds. It is said that Washburne is the only man on whom the whole delegation could unite under any circumstances. No votes for Blaine are expected from the nine above mentioned, but two or three of them have Grant tendencies. One Blaine delegate said to-day that the whole 12 would vote for Grant if they thought he could carry Connecticut. The Connecticut delegates will oppose the unit rule, and favor the admission of district delegates.

A summary of the New-England delegates to-night shows 34 for Edmunds, 35 for Blaine, 4 for Grant, and 7 for Washburne.

THE WESTERN STATES.

There has been little or no change in the aspect of affairs among the Western State delegates to-day. In most cases the States have completed their organization, while in a few the work will not be done until to-morrow. The situation in these States is briefly stated below:

Ohio.—The 44 delegates from Ohio will be divided. The Blaine men claim 9 delegates, and the remaining 35 will vote for Sherman.

Indiana.—The 30 delegates from Indiana will cast 25 votes for Blaine and 5 for Grant. Ben Harrison has been chosen Chairman, and the following are the committeemen: On Credentials, B. K. Higginbotham; on Organization, J. J. Todd; on Resolutions, Col. G. W. Friedley; on Rules, B. W. Langdon.

California.—California is against the unit rule, and the 12 delegates are for Blaine. F. M. Pixley is Chairman of the delegation, and the delegates have chosen Creed Haymond to represent them on the Committee on Credentials; on Organization, Lieut.-Gov. John Mansfield; on Resolutions, Judge D. S. Payne.

Illinois.—The 42 delegates from Illinois will vote for Grant, and do not talk about a second choice. The committeemen have been named as follows: On Credentials, Green B. Raum; on Resolutions, Emery A. Storrs; on Organization, R. Whiting.

Kansas.—Kansas will cast her 10 votes for Blaine on the first ballot. The Chairman of the delegation is P. B. Plumb; member of the Committee on Credentials, B. F. Simpson; on Organization, S. S. Benedict; on Resolutions, B. W. Perkins; on Rules, George H. Case; National Committee, John A. Martin.

Missouri.—Missouri's 30 delegates are solid for Grant. The Chairman of the delegation is David Wagner; member of the Committee on Credentials, H. E. Havens; on Organization, Luther C. Slavens; on Resolutions, R. T. Vanhorn; on Rules, T. B. Rogers; National Committee, Chauncey I. Filley.

Oregon.—The six delegates from Oregon say they are unalterably for Blaine. They have selected I. H. Mitchell as Chairman, D. C. Ireland for the Committee on Credentials, I. H. Mitchell on Organization, and D. C. Ireland on Resolutions.

Wisconsin.—The 20 delegates from Wisconsin are set down as follows: Nine for Washburne, seven for Blaine, three for Sherman, and one for Grant. The Chairman is I. B. Cassidy; member of the Committee on Resolutions, J. V. Quarles; on Credentials, Edward Sanderson; on Organization, W. E. Carter; on Rules, A. J. Turner.

Minnesota.—The votes of Minnesota, numbering 10, will be cast for Windom. The personal preferences of the delegates are: Seven for Blaine, one for Sherman, and one for Grant.

Nebraska.—The six delegates from Nebraska will vote for Blaine. The Chairman is L. Crounse; member of the Committee on Credentials, N. R. Persinger; on Organization, V. Bierbower; on Resolutions, I. L. Mitchell.

Iowa.—The 22 Iowa delegates will vote for Blaine.

Nevada. The Nevada delegation, six in number, are for Blaine, and do not know their second choice. They have not named their committee representatives.

Colorado. The six delegates for Grant from Colorado are unchanged in their stand for the Galena candidate. They will take Blaine as a second choice.

Dakota. The two delegates from Dakota are divided—one being for Blaine and one for Grant.

Idaho. The delegates from Idaho here have eluded search, and their position has not been definitely ascertained. They are believed to favor Blaine.

Michigan. This State will cast 21 votes for Blaine and 1 for Grant.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

Pennsylvania.—Estimates of the number of members of this delegation who will disobey instructions have varied greatly during the day, and the first trustworthy indications were seen at a meeting which was held this evening. Mr. Reeder, who had been regarded by some as a supporter of Blaine, but who has declared his opinion that the instructions ought to be regarded as binding, had estimated the number of disobedient at eight. Gen. Beaver, a seceder, who lost a leg in the war and is a friend of Grant, had said that the number might reach 12. W. B. Waddle, one of the most prominent of the supporters of Blaine, declined to make an estimate this afternoon, and said that there had been no organization of those who sympathized with him. He felt it his duty, he said, to represent by his vote the preference of his district, and should do so, but added that he would cheerfully support the nominee of the Convention, whoever he might be, if nominated by what seemed to him a fair method. He was sure that his constituents would do the same. Harrison Borts, another of the disobedient, was not communicative, but asserted that the number of those who would disobey instructions would certainly be 20. At the meeting to-night no business was transacted beyond effecting an organization. The men nominated by the Grant delegates were all elected. Gen. James A. Beaver was chosen Chairman, and David H. Lane and Joseph Buffington Secretaries. John Cessna was chosen a member of the Committee on Credentials by a vote of 36 to 21, against Rowan, of Philadelphia; William B. Rogers, member of the Committee on Resolutions, unanimously; H. J. Reeder, member of the Committee on Permanent Organization by a vote of 33 to 25, against Leeds, of Philadelphia, and W. Armstrong, a member of the Committee on Rules, unanimously. Notwithstanding the exaggerated statements about opposition to Senator Cameron in the delegation which have been published, he was unanimously recommended to represent the State on the National Committee. H. Disston, President, is the only one of the disobedient who is to be found in the list of officers. The vote in his favor was unanimous. In conversation to-night with THE TIMES's correspondent, Mr. Quay, delegate at large, said that the opposition vote of 21 probably represented the full extent of the defection. Although some of the delegates who voted on that side would obey instructions, others who voted in the majority might not. A statement similar to the one signed by the disobedient members of the New-York delegation has been circulated this evening in the Pennsylvania delegation, and has received 23 signatures. It is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, delegates to the National Convention from Philadelphia, knowing that the sentiment of the Republicans of said State is largely against the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant for President, and having the best interest of the Republican Party at heart, and desiring honestly to represent our constituents, hereby pledge ourselves to vote against his nomination:

JAMES McMANES, Delegate at Large.	W. B. WADDELL,
W. S. DOUGLAS,	AMOS GARTSIDE,
WILLIAM H. LEEDS,	H. BORTH,
W. ELLWOOD ROWAN,	M. L. BROSIUS,
HAMILTON DISSTON,	JOHN McKINLEY,
DAVID MONAT,	B. F. WAGENSELLER,
J. E. LONG,	S. E. DEPIN,
JOHN HAYES,	C. N. TAYLOR,
ALEX. FARNHAM,	W. A. M. GRIER,
C. D. KINNEY,	S. T. THOMPSON,
C. C. GOODWIN,	J. G. ISENBERG,
	IRVING P. WANGER.

New-Jersey.—This delegation has elected W. J. Sewell Chairman; A. P. Condit, Secretary.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON

DISCUSSING THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

A DEBATE ON BIMETALLISM INDULGED IN—ADOPTION OF A PROVISO FOR THE PAYMENT OF CONGRESSMEN'S SALARIES IN SILVER DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House to-day, after two hours had been wasted by Messrs. Reagan and Henderson in speeches on Inter-State commerce, and by Mr. Herr, of Michigan, in a political speech, proceeded to consider the General Deficiency bill. When 10 pages of the bill had been completed, an obstacle to further progress for the day was encountered in the clause appropriating $10,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide storage for coin. The advocates of silver at once attacked the clause, imagining that the appropriation was intended to erect additional vaults for the storage of silver. It was explained that the amount was intended to repair and strengthen the vaults of the New-York Sub-Treasury. But this did not satisfy the silver men, who continued their assault until a general debate was precipitated upon bimetallism, in which Messrs. Ewing, Bland, Kelley, and Chittenden were the principal speakers. Mr. Chittenden made a vigorous attack upon the policy of continuing to coin silver dollars, and explained that he would vote against every proposition to procure additional storage for silver, for the reason that he believed in rigidly enforcing the Silver-dollar act, to the end that the folly of that act might be demonstrated to the country. He was convinced that the people did not want silver dollars, but in order to hasten the day of reckoning, which was surely approaching for those who were responsible for a depreciated silver coin, he was in favor of forcing the people to accept silver dollars, for the reason that such action would speedily secure the correction of the evil. Mr. Claflin, of Massachusetts, attempted to amend the clause by adding a proviso limiting the amount of silver dollars to be coined to 1,000,000 per month, but was ruled out of order. Mr. Bland offered a substitute for the clause, providing that the various sums named in the bill should be disbursed in silver dollars, and appropriating $10,000 for providing storage for the silver held to redeem silver certificates. Mr. Hayes, of Illinois, added a proviso to this substitute requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay members of Congress their monthly salaries in silver dollars, and this proviso was adopted. Pending the consideration of the Bland substitute, as amended, the Committee of the Whole rose, and the House adjourned.

CAUSE OF THE COLORED EXODUS.

THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE SHOWING THE HAPPY CONDITION OF THE COLORED RACE IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A majority report was submitted by the Exodus Committee, through Senator Vance, to-day. After speaking of the labors of the committee, the number of witnesses examined, and the character of the testimony, the report gives the following as the causes of the flight of the colored people from the Southern States:

That from North Carolina, (the state to which we first directed our attention,) we undoubtedly induced in a great degree by Northern politicians and by negro leaders in their employ and in the employ of railroad lines. Examining particularly into the condition of the colored men of that State, it was disclosed by the testimony of whites and blacks, Republicans and Democrats, that the causes of discontent among those people could not have arisen from any deprivation of their political rights or any hardship in their condition. A minute examination into their situation shows that the average rate of wages, according to the age and strength of the hand, for field labor was from $8 to $10 per month, including board and house to live in, and garden and truck patches around the house, fire-wood, and certain other privileges, all rent free. These, added to the extra-labor wages earned by hands could be earned during the season of gathering turpentine and resin or of picking cotton, made the general average of compensation for labor in that State quite equal to, if not better than, the average in any Northern State in which these people were going, to a climate in the climate of North Carolina, which was infinitely better adapted to them. The closest scrutiny could detect no outrage or violence inflicted upon their political rights in North Carolina for many years past. They all testified that they voted freely; that their votes were counted fairly; that no improper influence whatever was exerted over them, and that many were acquiring real estate, and were enjoying precisely the same privileges for education that the whites were enjoying. It was also proved by testimony, that there are societies and societies in the Cities of Washington, D. C.; Topeka, Kan.; Indianapolis, Ind., and elsewhere throughout the West, whose avowed object was to furnish all the colored men they could at the South, and, although the agents and members of these societies generally disclaimed that it was their intention to induce any colored men to leave their homes, but only to aid in taking care of them after they had arrived, yet it was established undeniably, not only that the effect of these societies and of the aid extended by them operated to cause the exodus originally, but that they stimulated it directly by publishing and distributing among the colored men circulars artfully designed and calculated to stir up discontent. Every single member, agent, friend, or sympathizer with these societies and their purposes were ascertained to belong to the Republican Party, and generally to be active members thereof. Some of the circulars contained the grossest misrepresentations of facts, and in almost all cases the immigrants were induced to leave their homes, government of clothing, of land, or money, or free transportation. I was also disclosed by the testimony of some very candid and intelligent witnesses that their object in promoting this exodus was purely political. It was thought it would tend to remove a sufficient number of blacks from the South, where their votes could not be made to tell, into close States in the North, and thus turn the scale in favor of the Republican Party.

The committee have ascertained that in many of the districts of the South the courts were under entire Republican control, Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, Sheriffs, &c., all being Republican, and that there were generally as many complaints from districts thus controlled as there were from districts in which the control was under Democratic officers, and that the whole of the complaints, taken together, might be said to be such as are generally made by the ignorant, who fail to receive in courts what they think is justice. Your committee found no State or county in the South into which this investigation extended where colored persons were excluded from juries, either in theory or in practice. They found no county of district in the South where they were excluded, either in theory or practice, from their share in the management of county affairs and of the control of county government. On the contrary, wherever their votes were in a majority we found that the offices were most generally divided among the people, or among white people of their choice. Frequently we found the schools to be controlled by them, and especially that portion of the school fund which was allotted to their race, and the complaints which had been so often made of excessive punishment of the blacks by the courts, as compared with the whites, upon investigation proved to be either unfounded in fact, or if there was an apparent excess of punishment of a black man, the cause was ascertained to be in the nature of the crime with which he was charged, or in the attendant circumstances. The educational advantages in the South were found to be insufficient and far inferior to those of most of the Northern States, but such as they are, in every case the blacks have precisely the same advantages as the whites; the school fund is divided among them according to numbers; their schools exist so many months in the year, and, in short, the same facilities are afforded to the blacks that are afforded to the whites.

With regard to the political outrages which have formed the staple of complaint for many years against the people of the South, your committee diligently sought, and have to report that they found nothing, or almost nothing, new. Many old stories were revived or dwelt upon by zealous witnesses, but very few, indeed, ventured to say that any considerably violent or outrage had been exhibited towards the colored people of the South within the last few years, and still fewer of all those who testified on this subject, and who were evidently anxious to make the most of it, hesitated to anything as within their own knowledge. It was all hearsay, and nothing but hearsay with rare exceptions. * * We found upon investigation that, as a general rule, the landlord and tenant laws were urgently called for by the circumstances in which the South found itself after the war. The universal adoption of homestead and personal property exemption laws deprived poor men of credit, and the landlord class, for its own protection procured the passage of these laws, which gave them a lien upon the crop made by the tenant until his rents and his supplies furnished for the subsistence of the tenant and his family had been paid and discharged, with regard to alleged extortion by landlords and country merchants, who furnished supplies to laborers and tenants, the committee admit that they found it to be frequently the case that bad and dishonest men would take advantage of the ignorance or necessity of the negroes and obtain exorbitant prices; but, in justice to the planters of the South, they feel bound to assert, however, that this abuse is not at all general throughout the South.

On the whole, your committee express the positive opinion that the condition of the colored people of the South is not only as good as could have been expected, but that, if the colored people of some communities were transferred to a congenial and more tolerable climate, under laws administration with a different system of labor, among strangers who are not accustomed to look upon them as their inferiors, they would be happier, more contented, and their feelings. While a gradual migration, such as has taken place, would not be the white races, might benefit the individual black man and his family as it does those of the white race, we should but regard this wholesale attempt to transfer a people without means and without intelligence from the homes of their nativity in this manner as injurious to the people of the South, injurious to the people and the labor system of the State where they go, and, more than all, injurious to the last degree to the black people themselves. That there is much in their condition to be deplored in the South, no one will deny; that that condition is gradually and steadily improving in every respect is really true. That there have been clashings of the races in the South, socially and politically, is neither to be denied nor to be wondered at; but when we come to consider the method in which these people were freed, as the result of a bitter and desolating civil war, and that for purposes of party politics these incompetent, ignorant, landless, homeless people, without any qualifications of citizenship, without any of the ties of property or the obligations of education, were suddenly thrown into political power, and the effort was made not only to place them upon an equality with their late masters, but to absolutely place them in front and hold them there by legislation, by military violence, and by every other means that could possibly be resorted to—when we consider these things, no philosophical mind can behold their present condition and the present comparative state of peace and amity between the two races without wonder that their condition is as good as it is. No man can behold this extraordinary spectacle of two people attempting to reconcile themselves in spite of the interference of outsiders, and to live in harmony to promote each other's prosperity in spite of the bitter animosities which the sudden elevation of the one has engendered, without the liveliest hope that, if left to themselves, the condition of the former subject race will still more rapidly improve, and that the best results may be reasonably and fairly expected.

The foregoing report is signed by Senators Vance, Voorhees, and Pendleton. Senator Windom to-day gave notice that he would hereafter submit a dissenting report in behalf of the Republican minority.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

THE PUBLIC DEBT DECREASED NEARLY $75,000,000 IN ELEVEN MONTHS—THE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The decrease in the public debt for the month of May is nearly $16,000,000, and for the 11 months ending yesterday nearly $75,000,000. In July last, which was the first month of the current fiscal year, the debt was increased over $6,000,000, in consequence of payment made on account of the Pension Arrearage act, so that the excess of receipts over expenditures for the 11 months just closed is, in fact, about $81,000,000. In interest-bearing debt there is a reduction for May of $12,000,000. Of this reduction, nearly $8,000,000 is in 6 per cent. bonds, and over $4,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds. The available balance in the Treasury, after deducting all outstanding current liabilities, is $150,538,790—an increase of nearly $7,000,000 compared with the same balance on May 1. The gold and bullion account, after deducting gold certificates outstanding, amount due for called bonds, and interest due and unpaid, is $106,853,861, against $110,464,554 on May 1—a loss of about $3,500,000. The net amount of silver dollars owned by the Treasury, deducting silver certificates outstanding, is $36,726,651—an increase for the month of about $3,000,000. The Treasurer's statement for the month shows that the actual number of silver dollars on hand is 42,778,190, an increase of 2,300,000 over May 1, which is about equal to the number of these coins issued from the Mints last month. The Treasurer also has on hand $6,332,731 in silver certificates, and the amount of these certificates outstanding is $12,374,270, which is over $300,000 in excess of the amount outstanding on May 1. Of fractional silver coin, the Treasurer has now on hand over $25,000,000, which is an increase of $1,000,000 for the month. The amount of United States and national bank notes on hand is $51,000,000, against which the outstanding liabilities are nearly $34,500,000. Compared with May 1, there is a net increase in this fund of about $2,500,000.

The internal revenue receipts for May were $15,027,254, against $11,227,378 for the corresponding month of last year, and from internal revenue, $13,063,776, against $15,341,991 for May, 1879. The falling off in internal revenue receipts for last month as compared with May, 1879, is due to the fact that the reduction in the tax on manufactured tobacco went into effect on May 1, 1879, and, in anticipation of the reduction, manufacturers withheld their stock and pushed it on the market after the reduction in tax became operative. The internal revenue receipts for May, 1878, were $12,295,794, and that month may be fairly taken for purposes of comparison with May, 1880. The large amount received from this source in May of each year is owing to the receipts from annual special taxes, which are made payable in that month. For the 11 months ending yesterday, the increase in Customs receipts over the corresponding 11 months of the preceding fiscal year is $44,930,782, and from internal revenue, $9,481,641, making an aggregate increase from these two sources in favor of the 11 months just ended of about $54,500,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the statement:

Interest-bearing Debt.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$442,001,900 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	498,848,700 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	738,490,500 00
Refunding certificates	1,112,100 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,735,448,400 00
Interest	18,904,187 41

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal	$8,124,965 26
Interest	880,536 75

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,742,046 00
Certificates of deposit	12,815,000 00
Fractional currency	15,539,934 37
Gold and silver certificates	20,274,270 00
Principal	$395,494,350 37
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	7,177 03

Total Debt.

Principal	$2,139,267,715 63
Interest	19,784,724 19
Total	$2,159,000,439 82
Total cash in the Treasury	$306,613,516 97

Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.

June 1, 1880	$1,852,386,719 85
May 1, 1880	1,868,314,753 73
Decrease of debt during month	15,928,033 87
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1879	74,890,586 83

Current Liabilities.

Interest due and unpaid	$2,890,735 00
Debt on which interest has ceased	8,124,965 26
Interest thereon	880,536 75
Gold and silver certificates	20,274,270 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	12,815,000 00
Cash balance available	151,607,532 96
Total	$306,613,516 97

Available Assets.

Cash in the Treasury	$306,613,516 97
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by the United States	48,651,155 94
Interest re-paid by Companies.	
By transportation service	$13,084,615 67
By cash payments, 5 per cent earnings	655,196 87
Balance of interest paid by the United States	34,911,141 40

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $162,976 90, and from Customs $303,949 38.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the Mints during May:

Gold.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	49,000	$980,000
Eagles	191,860	1,918,600
Half-eagles	307,109	1,535,545
Total	547,969	$4,437,645
Silver.		
Silver dollars	2,987,000	$2,987,000
Cents	3,418,000	34,000
Total coinage	6,954,969	$6,758,945

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

DETAILS, CHANGES, AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE IN BOTH BRANCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Boatswain Alexander McCone has been ordered to the Tennessee at New-York; Lieut. William Little has been detached from the training-ship Minnesota and granted three months' leave of absence; Past Assistant Surgeon A. P. Magruder, from the receiving-ship Passaic, on the reporting of his relief and ordered to continue on duty at the Washington Navy-yard; Boatswain Charles Miller, from the Tennessee and placed on waiting orders.

Leave of absence for one year, from June 1, 1880, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Second Lieut. E. D. Boyle, Second Artillery. The leave granted Capt. Henry Carroll, Ninth Cavalry, has been extended five months, with permission to leave the Department of the Missouri. By direction of the President, First Lieut. Frank W. Hess, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty at Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn., and will join his battery. Leave of absence for four months to take effect upon being relieved from his duties as Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the United States Military Academy by Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, is granted First Lieut. C. P. Miller, First Artillery.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following changes in the Marine Corps have been authorized: First Lieut. C. F. Rico, from Company H to Company E; First Lieut. D. E. Taylor, from Company B to Company D; Lieut. Rico will proceed to join his proper company.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. E. J. Strong, Assistant Quartermaster, relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, and will report to New-York City. By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for one year, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. E. J. Strong, Assistant Quartermaster.

The following transfers in the Second Artillery are announced: First-Lieut. A. D. Schenck from Battery C to Battery E; First Lieut. Barnet Wagner, from Battery E to Battery C. Lieut. Schenck will proceed to join his battery without delay.

First Lieut. William S. Muse, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., has been ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for duty, on June 4.

Senators Booth, of California, and Vance, of North Carolina, have been appointed members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, in place of Senators Beck and Hamlin, excused.

A circular was issued by the Secretary of the Navy to-day, providing that hereafter no officer whose name is borne on the books of a disbursing officer of the Navy, and who shall be detached and ordered to duty at another station or at sea, will be paid as on duty by such disbursing officer for any time beyond the date of his detachment.

LORIENT, June 1.—The United States steamer Quinnebaug arrived at Auxerre yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS, June 1.—The Board of Visitors, Vice-Admiral Rowan, Chairman, were received at the Naval Academy to-day by Superintendent George R. Balch and the officers of the Institution. The Santee fired a salute of 17 guns, and the marine guard received the visitors with arms presented. The board inspected the naval brigade of Cadets, which made a fine appearance. The board then proceeded to inspect the buildings of the academy. A large number of spectators were present.

SANSKRIT FOR HARVARD.

PROF. CHARLES R. LANMAN MADE PROFESSOR OF THAT TONGUE.

BOSTON, June 1.—Harvard College has established a full and permanent Professorship of Sanskrit, and called thereto Prof. Charles R. Lanman, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. The honor has been accepted. Prof. Lanman is a native of Norwich, Conn. He was graduated at Yale in 1871, took a postgraduate course at the same university for two years more, and spent three years at German universities, at Berlin, Tubingen, and Leipsig, giving particular attention to Sanskrit. In 1876 he became a Fellow of Yale, and a year later was chosen Assistant Professor at this tongue at Johns Hopkins University, the President of which, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, is also a native of Norwich. Since that time he has written several papers, which have been read at various meetings of philological societies, and published a work on "Noun Inflections in the Vedas." He is also preparing a reader, to be used as a text-book. He sailed for Europe in the Egypt last Saturday to arrange for the plates with which to illustrate it. He will be absent for four months. Although Prof. Lanman has barely finished his thirtieth year, it is believed that Prof. Whitney, of Yale, whose health is greatly impaired, is his only equal among American scholars in this particular department of philology. It may be added that Harvard invited Prof. Whitney to take a Professorship of Sanskrit at Cambridge several years ago, but the request was courteously refused, the gentleman preferring to remain in New Haven. No other tender has been made until this one to Prof. Lanman.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS AND CALENDAR.

ALBANY, June 1.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: McCormick vs. Horan; The People's Bank of New-York vs. Bogart, Stilwell vs. Swartout, Hamilton vs. Ino, Hall vs. Hall, Whitehead vs. Smith, Flanagan vs. Maddin, Hoffman vs. McDonnell, Vangelder vs. Vangelder, Bournye vs. Field, Walls vs. Randall, Van Santen vs. The Standard Oil Company, Sheridan vs. Fair, Sheridan vs. Linden, Jäger vs. Littlefield, Jones vs. Seligman, Herriman vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company, Cohen vs. Farthing, Heckman vs. Pinckney, Cone vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Russ vs. The Troy and Boston Railroad Company, Hatfield vs. Lasher, Haswell vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, Godfilot vs. Hazard, Volkening vs. DeGraf, Ferrer vs. Pric, Clements vs. Yturria; judgment affirmed, with costs. Van Wyck vs. Brisbe; judgment affirmed, without costs. Jones vs. The People, Stratton vs. The People; judgment affirmed. Tathill vs. Morris, Van Brunt vs. Day, Hasewell vs. Boursen, Guggenheimer vs. Graisler, Neudecker vs. Kohlberg; judgment reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide event. Dederer vs. Voorhis, Tallman vs. Voorhis; judgment reversed and demurrer overruled, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Corf vs. Marshall; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. In re Roberts's estate, &c. In re Brooklyn, Winfield and Newtown Railroad Company to acquire land, &c. Kelly vs. The New-York and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company. In re accounting of Reiser, Ryerson vs. Willis; order reversed, and case sent back to Hopkins vs. Olney, order of Special and General Term reversed and report of the Referee confirmed, with costs. In re Grube, Acker vs. Acker; order of the Special Term affirmed, with costs. Burr vs. The American Spiral Spring Butt Company, Bennett vs. the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company; order affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs. Elgerty vs. Bush; order of General Term reversed and judgment on the report of the Referee affirmed, with costs. Tabor vs. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Western Railroad Company, Crosby vs. Day, and Madan vs. Covert; order and judgment affirmed, with costs. Phoenix Insurance Company vs. Church; order of General Term of Common Pleas reversed, and order of Special Term of Marine Court affirmed, with costs. Fischer vs. Raab; order of General Term and Special Term reversed, with costs of appeal to this court to appellant. Field vs. Bland; order reversed and motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with costs. Mills vs. Hildreth; appeal dismissed, without costs. Vandebeck vs. Gelder, Sherman vs. Book, Fisher vs. Gould, Roe vs. Boyle; appeal dismissed, with costs. Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion granted and case ordered to be placed on the present calendar as a preferred cause for the next term. Jordan vs. Waterman; motion denied without costs. Jordan vs. Poillon; motion granted and remittitur amended so that the order of this court be simply one reversing that of the court below, without costs of motion. Schneider vs. Blank; motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

The proceedings were as follows: Deutke vs. The New-York and Rosendale Lime and Cement Company, Gruman vs. Smith; motions for reargument submitted. No. 492—In re Kings County Elevated Railroad Company; on motion put over to next motion day. Marcus T. Hun, Receiver, vs. John G. City; on motion, ordered on the preferred calendar. Andrew Hood et al., respondents, vs. Frederick Hood et al., appellants; motion to dismiss appeal; John J. Macklin, for motion, Thomas, opposed. Court took the papers. No. 516—In re Clark, to punish Reilly, Sheriff, for contempt; A. C. Thomas for motion, A. R. Dyett opposed. Court took the papers. The People ex rel. Andrew Zeiser, appellant, vs. Moses Kessel, respondent; motion to dismiss appeal; Samuel Hand for motion, John F. Hudson opposed. Court took the papers.

Appeals from orders were as follows: No. 478—William H. Catlin et al., appellants, vs. The Adirondack Company, respondents; argued by Marshall P. Stafford for appellants, and Foster for respondents. No. 479—William H. Catlin et al., appellants, vs. The Adirondack Company, respondents; argued by Marshall P. Stafford for appellants, and Foster for respondents. No. 485—William H. Robinson, respondent, vs. The National Bank of New-Berne, appellant; argued by A. R. Dyett for appellant and T. G. Cronin for respondent. No. 522—Griffith G. Williams, respondent, vs. John Thom et al., Trustees, appellants; argued by Nicholas E. Kernan for appellants, and A. C. Coxe for respondent. No. 500—In re Edward M. Townsend et al., appellants, vs. Isaac Nebenzahl et al., respondents. The People ex rel. Edward M. Townsend et al., appellants, vs. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice, &c., respondent; argued by Thomas M. North for appellants and A. Blumenstiel for respondent. No. 527—The People, &c., ex rel. C. C. Egan, Executor, &c., respondents, vs. The Justices of the Marine Court of the City of New-York et al.; argued by Edward Jay for respondents, and C. C. Egan for respondents. No. 426—Phebe Robertson, appellant, vs. Westmore E. Robertson, respondent; argued by John Townshend for appellant, and John J. Burrill for respondent. No. 402—Bernard Sheridan, respondent, vs. Benjamin Andrews, impleaded, appellant; submitted. No. 513—James C. Rust, appellant, vs. Charles Hansell, impleaded, respondent; submitted for appellant, and argued by Lewis Saunders for respondent. No. 504—In re settlement of John W. Lewis to John A. Davenport; submitted by appellants, and argued by John Clinton Gray for respondent. No. 507—John C. Croker vs. John Roach, respondent, Isaac P. Duckworth, appellant; argued by H. F. Hatch for appellant, and George W. Van Slokelen for respondent. No. 510—In re George A. Robins to vacate an assessment; argued by Charles E. Miller for appellant, and Francis Lynde Stetson for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, June 2: Nos. 515, 216, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, June 1.—The following bills have received the Governor's signature:

To provide for the taxation of life insurance companies.

To amend section 435 of the Civil Code.

To amend chapter 448 of the Civil Code.

In relation to Receivers of insolvent corporations.

To amend the act in relation to writs of error in behalf of the people in criminal cases.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—At today's session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of North America, the report of the Committees on National Reform and on Mission were presented and adopted.

GOSS IS BEATEN BY RYAN

A BRUTAL RING ENCOUNTER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

EIGHTY-FIVE ROUNDS FOUGHT IN A SECLUDED NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE PRESENCE OF THREE HUNDRED SPECTATORS—BOTH MEN BADLY HURT.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, June 1.—The prize fight for the heavy weight championship and $2,000 took place near Colliers, West Va., in a ravine 300 yards from the Pennsylvania boundary line. The fight caused much excitement in the surrounding country, but through lack of transportation facilities only about 300 persons were present, and most of those remained without shelter at Colliers. Both men were at the ring, which was pitched by daylight, by 6:30 o'clock. The weather was all that could be desired for the fight, the sun being obscured by light clouds. Little delay was made in the preliminaries, as a rumor prevailed that the sheriff and posse would be on hand at 7 o'clock, but they never came. Ryan jumped into the ring at 8:45, and a few minutes later Goss entered. They saluted each other cordially, Ryan going over to Goss with a "How do you, Joe?" to which Goss returned a warm shake of the hand. They immediately stripped, Ryan sporting a green silk handkerchief, and Goss a corded white one with a four-cornered star. Goss won the toss for corners, and selected the south-west. After slight dispute, owing to the refusal to serve of several who were mentioned, Schell Fairchild was selected as referee. Ryan was seconded by Johnny Roach, of New-York, and David Jones, of Pittsburg, and Goss by Arthur Chambers and a Pittsburg man. James Shannon and John Tracy officiated as umpires for Ryan and Goss respectively.

On time being called, at 6:15 o'clock, both men advanced, shook hands, and immediately began to feel each other. A smile played around Ryan's mouth, while Goss exhibited the utmost self-possession, and full five minutes elapsed before either struck out. Finally Goss got a left-hander, which was returned with interest, and Goss let himself fall to the ground. Goss in this, as in every subsequent round, played the drop tactics, owing, probably, to the fact that this was Ryan's first attempt, and he would forget the rules; and strike him when on his knees on the ground, but although there were several claims of foul by Goss's seconds, they were not allowed by the referee. The second, third, and fourth rounds were devoid of any special interest, each endeavoring to find weak spots. The fifth round ended in first blood being claimed, and allowed for Goss, a slight cut on Ryan's forehead indicating the result of Goss's blows. The next round Goss threw Ryan. The former after a slight interchange of blows would go down, which seemed to annoy Ryan. The seventh and eighth rounds were devoid of any hard knocks, but in the ninth round Ryan fell on Goss when the latter was dropping. In the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth rounds Ryan punished Goss severely, but Goss was doing terrible work on Ryan's face and breast, the left side of the former presenting a very discolored and swollen appearance. It was now Goss's turn to force fighting, and he delivered some terrible blows on Ryan's face and body from the thirteenth to the twenty-first round, and in the latter getting a number of body blows, and countering three times on the left jaw, at the same time continuing his dropping tactics. The twenty-second round was a continuation of former rounds, but in the twenty-third Ryan began to be animated with new life, and he forced fighting, and continued to give and take with various results to the twenty-eighth round, when Goss gave Ryan a fearful gash over the eye, following it up in the next round in the same spot, in the thirteenth round Goss got in a heavy body blow, and dropped without receiving a blow. Up to the thirty-third round little was done on either side, when Ryan began to force the fight again. The next four rounds were of short duration, merely an exchange of blows, Ryan and Goss's drapping. The thirty-eighth was a bad one for Ryan, he receiving some hard hits on his damaged face, which began to present a swollen appearance. The thirty-ninth, fortieth, and forty-first rounds were favorable to Ryan. In the following round Ryan confined himself to Goss's chest, and Goss dropped. A claim of foul was raised by Goss's friends, but it was not allowed. The next two rounds were lightly contested, Goss continuing to drop with very slight punishment. Goss hit hard on Ryan's face, and the latter struck out wildly. The exertion began to tell on Goss by the next two round, and he received some ugly blows. Goss rallied in the forty-seventh round, and got a terrible left-hander on Ryan's left eye; he repeated it in the next two rounds, adding one additional on the head. Goss received several heavy blows, and Ryan split his left ear in the fifty-first round. The next was very hotly contested, Goss getting the best of it. The fifty-third round began with both sparring carefully, Goss leading off and receiving some sharp blows in return. Goss went over to Ryan's corner and delivered a blow on Ryan's body. In the next round both hit wildly, and Goss fell. From the fifty-fourth to the fifty-eighth round Goss appeared to be growing weak, but rallied in the next round and forced the fighting. The sixty-first round found Ryan's lip going into Goss's corner and holding him while he belabored his head until Goss broke away and fell. The next was devoid of anything special, but the sixty-second was the best round of the fight, both men standing and receiving blows on the face, Goss undoubtedly hitting harder than Ryan. After the special exertion of the preceding round they took matters somewhat easier, to the sixty-sixth round, when Ryan began to force the fighting. In the succeeding two rounds Ryan fought Goss down. The sixty-ninth round was fought in Ryan's corner without much damage. Each man presented a terrible appearance, particularly Ryan, who was literally covered with blood. The seventieth and seventy-first rounds were fought fiercely by Goss, but it was evident that he was fast giving out, while Ryan was freshening up. In the next round Ryan aimed a vicious blow, but it missed its mark and he fell. In the seventy-third, seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth rounds Goss countered on Ryan's ear. They clinched and fell in Ryan's corner.

In the sixty-sixth round it became plainly evident that Ryan's youth was much to his advantage, whereas Goss, who did not exhibit as much punishment as Ryan, appeared to be blown and unable to catch his breath. In the following five rounds Goss went down easily before Ryan's punishment. In the eighty-first round Goss delivered a stinging left-hander, but he was thrown by Ryan. In the two following rounds Goss hit heavy, but it appeared to be a last desperate effort. In the eighty-fourth round Ryan struck Goss lightly on the face and Goss fell. The fighting in the eighty-fifth round was forced by both, and Goss dropped on his knees. A claim of foul was raised by Goss's seconds, but the claim was not allowed. When time was called for the next round, Goss's seconds would not allow him to toe the scratch, and the referee decided Ryan the winner. The actual time of the fight was one hour and twenty-seven minutes. It was the universal opinion of prize-fighters who were present that it was one of the hardest fought and bloodiest contests ever witnessed in this country.

A DISAPPEARANCE EXPLAINED.

FINDING THE BODY OF A MISSING LONG BRANCH BAKER—A CASE OF SUICIDE.

LONG BRANCH, June 1.—About two weeks ago William Miller, a baker and confectioner, of this place, left home, as he told his wife, for the purpose of collecting some bills due him near here. Not returning at night, his wife thinking he would be at home next day, did not feel much troubled about him, as his business frequently kept him from home for a greater or less time. After three or four days had elapsed, however, without his returning, she and her friends became alarmed, and inquiries were made all over the country, at places where it was at all probable he might have been, but without any clue being found. This morning, about 9 o'clock, at Asbury Park, as a man was passing through a small plete of woods a few hundred yards north-west of the Central Railroad Station, he discovered the body of a man hanging suspended by a leather strap from the branch of a tree. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, the flesh dropping from the body. There appeared to be a bullet hole in the forehead which resembled pistol-bullet holes. Coroner Eugene Britton, of Long Branch, was summoned, and, having viewed the body, thought it might be that of Miller, but it being so decomposed he could not recognize it from the features. Taking a minute account of the clothing and other things found on the body, he came to Long Branch, and describing them to Miller's wife, she at once recognized them, and both she and the Coroner have no doubts of the body being that of her husband. The supposition is that, in a fit of melancholia, to which he was subject, he had taken his life. His health was poor at times, having all the symptoms of consumption, besides which, he had spoken to others of business being poor and having money to pay soon which he did not think he would be able to raise. Miller was a German, about 40 years old. He was formerly the baker for the Mansion House here, but two years ago he started for himself, and it was supposed he was doing a good business. He was sober and industrious, and respected by all. He leaves a wife and three children.

NOT MUCH OF A BOAT-RACE.

BOSTON, June 1.—A boat-race, three miles, for $250 a side, was announced to come off this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, between "Frenchy" Johnson, of Boston, and Wallace Ross, of St. John, New-Brunswick, and at that hour a large crowd lined the banks of the Charles River, facing the course. The water was rough early in the afternoon and the race was not called for an hour after the time set for starting. Johnson was first in position, and Ross, on being called upon, pulled up alongside, and asking Johnson if he was "ready," he replied in the affirmative, when Ross said, "Then I'm off," and, sculling a few strokes, he turned his boat and headed for the Boston shore, Johnson following. Ross continued to row, soon took the lead, and, when a mile and a half from the referee, gave the word "Go," when Johnson started off at a rapid pace, Ross meanwhile quiet in his boat, not appearing to have heard the word. The referee then motioned for Johnson to come back, but he, having got steadily pulled over the course, taking the matter very leisurely, and making the three miles in 32:15. Ross insisted that he did not hear the word, and remained all the time during Johnson's effort in his boat, awaiting the decision of the referee, which was that the race be called again to-morrow.

THE CUBANS AGAIN FIGHTING.

THE REPORT BROUGHT BY COL. BARNET FROM THE FORCE UNDER GEN. GARCIA.

Mr. Felutoro Gonzales, of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee, furnishes the following report made by Col. Barnet, who is one of the officers that accompanied Gen. Calixto Garcia to Cuba. Col. Barnet has just arrived in this City with dispatches from the General:

"On the night of April 5 last we reached the south-eastern coast of Cuba, and were ready to land, when one of the Spanish war steamers cruising about that place descried and moved upon us quietly and swiftly, we eluded the Spaniard, and shortly thereafter succeeded in landing safely at a point near Saint Jago. Every man and everything immediately set to work, and landed without any other mishap than the loss of a boat, which we were constrained to send adrift after landing during the small hours of the morning of the 5th. We made for the interior of the country, and on the afternoon of the same day reached Thrumpin, where the roll was called, and Gen. Garcia proceeded with all the officers of his command to organize a provisional Government. This Government was organized by prominent men of the most prominent political parties of Cuba as appears by the dispatches handed by me to your committee. On the 6th we again moved toward the mountains. After a few hours march, a strong force of Cubans, who heard of our landing through their scouts, joined us, and reported that throughout Eastern Cuba hundreds of patriots would be found ready to follow the leadership of Gen. Garcia for Cuban independence. Gen. Garcia then addressed the Cubans in Arms. * * * Early in the morning of the 8th we were in motion once more. As we marched on, our ranks were swelled by large numbers of sturdy but unarmed men, many of whom had seen service in our struggle with Spain. On the 9th, Gen. Garcia issued a second address to the Cuban people, assuring them of success in the struggle against Spain if they would only aid in the attempt to liberate Cuba. On the 11th I left the head-quarters of Gen. Garcia to come to New-York. In compliance with his orders, I started at once, and after overcoming some difficulties on my way, reached Jamaica safely. While on that island I heard that many arrests had taken place at Santiago de Cuba, and that quite a large number of men had escaped to join the forces of Gen. Garcia."

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—In the case of the Southern Express Company against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, Judge Treat to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, made the following order: "That the defendant be enjoined and restrained, until the final determination of this cause, from preventing the plaintiff enjoying the same facilities in the conduct of its express business permitted to any other express company or exercised by the defendant itself, on payment by plaintiff of reasonable compensation, therefor." Argument on the merits of the case will be heard some time in July.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1.—The Conductors' Convention selected Kansas City as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected: President, W. Fenton, of Galveston; Vice-Presidents—W. J. Sullivan, of Cincinnati; G. P. Smith, of Kansas City, and C. H. Briggs, of Indianapolis; Non-resident Directors—T. J. Lassiter, of Norfolk; T. C. Jones, of Toledo; T. J. Nixon, of Richmond; John M. L. Blanton, of Nashville; Resident Directors—James Gordon, J. H. Wade, Thom

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

EX-CONFEDERATES TESTIFYING.

TALL WALKING TOWARD THE NORTH STAR TO ESCAPE THE YANKEES.

The Warren Court of Inquiry resumed its sessions in the barracks on Governor's Island yesterday. The full court was present, and the counsel and friends of the parties interested were on hand in full force. Several ladies were among the audience. It was rumored that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of the rebel army, would give some interesting testimony touching the relative proportion of fighting done by Gen. Sheridan's cavalry and Warren's infantry in capturing the breastworks on the White Oak road, and expectation was on tip-toe among the audience in consequence. The General—a frank, fine-looking soldier of the best Southern type, with clear blue eyes, bronze complexion, and long, flowing beard—crossed to Governor's Island on the 10:30 boat, accompanied by Gen. Warren, Recorder Langdon, Major Asa Bird Gardner, counsel for Gen. Sheridan, and others. The Union officers greeted the ex-Confederate warmly, and on his arrival he was introduced severally to Gens. Hancock, Newton, and Augur, who welcomed him cordially.

In giving his testimony, Gen. Lee evinced a thorough acquaintance with the movements of the Confederate forces both before and after the battle of Five Forks, but, unfortunately, proved to have not been an eye-witness of the disputed fighting at White Oak road. He swore that at the time of the battle he was a Major-General in the Confederate service and commanded the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia on March 29, 1865. He was stationed at Hanover Court-house. In the belief that the Federal troops were about to try to obtain possession of the line of the South Side Railroad, Gen. Robert Lee had sent him to take command of three divisions of cavalry, to support the infantry under Gen. Pickett in an attack on the troops of Gen. Sheridan near Dinwiddie Court-house. This attack was made on the afternoon of the 31st of March, and Gen. Sheridan's troops were obliged to retire. The attack was to have been renewed on the following morning, but information reached Gen. Pickett of the approach of the Fifth Corps, and a movement back to Five Forks was ordered, the artillery and ambulances starting as early as 10 o'clock that night. The infantry moved before daylight, and the cavalry at daybreak. At the beginning of the engagement of April 1, the witness formed the Confederate line at between 8 and 9 o'clock, and everything remained quiet until afternoon. "We had been followed up by the Federal cavalry," added the witness, "but there was very little skirmishing, and our impression was that it was simply a force following our movements back to Five Forks, merely with the design of watching us, and not for any aggressive purpose. After remaining quiet from 8 till 12 o'clock, I left the line and rode down the direct road from Hatcher's Run to see Gen. Pickett, and found him on the other side of Hatcher's Run. After talking with him, I pressed down the road to where Gen. Rosser was covering our wagon train. I was engaged there when intelligence was again brought me of the attack of the Fifth (Federal) Corps on our left. I immediately mounted my horse, but before I could get to where the road crosses Hatcher's Run that road was in the possession of the Federal infantry, and I was shot at as I attempted to cross. I went back and moved Gen. Rosser's command up and attempted to form it across the run, but was repulsed. Gen. Pickett got across just before I did, and I saw his [illegible] himself down on his horse, and knew that he had been fired at."

Q. How much did you hear of the fight that was going forward?—A. I didn't hear a shot fired; the country was very thickly wooded, and in certain states of the atmosphere it is difficult to hear the fire of infantry a long distance. Neither I nor Pickett heard it, although the fighting lasted an hour and a half. Our forces numbered 5,600 infantry and [illegible] cavalry.

After describing his subsequent efforts to re-form his shattered command and protect the railroad, Gen. Lee gave way to another ex-rebel witness, Lieut.-Col. W. W. Wood, of the Fourteenth Virginia Infantry of Pickett's division. The witness, who, like Gen. Lee, gave his testimony in a frank, straightforward manner, testified that he held the angle of the breastworks on the White Oak road on April 1, and defended it against the attack of Ayres's division of the Fifth Corps. He had about 600 men of his own regiment and 800 from other regiments of Wallace's and Munford's brigades, making 1,600 altogether. The breastworks could hardly be dignified by that name, being logs, fence-rails, and dirt thrown together to the height of [illegible] or 3 feet. At breakfast—about 8 o'clock—from 75 to 100 Federal cavalry charged up to the works, and several jumped across. A few were killed, some wounded, and most of the others taken prisoners. "We disposed of pretty much all of them," added the Colonel, smiling. That was the only attack of cavalry that the witness knew anything of. In the afternoon a division of the Fifth Corps came up, (Gen. Ayres,) and after an hour and a half of very hard fighting he was forced to fall back, intending, if possible, to make a stand at the west end of the works, where Pegram's artillery was stationed. When witness got there, he found Pegram was mortally wounded and being carried off the field. The cannoneers were cutting the horses loose from the guns and taking flight. After that the Confederates became pretty thoroughly demoralized, and the retreat degenerated into a rout. He and about 25 other officers and men stuck together and made the best time they could to the main body of their friends.

"Did you go fast?" asked Mr. Stickney.

"We did what we call pretty tall walking down in our country," replied the witness, laughing.

"What direction did you take?"

"We struck a bee-line for the North Star, and kept on just about as fast as we could go."

Major Asa Bird Gardner, the counsel for Gen. Sheridan, subjected the witness to a skillful cross-examination, designed to bring out the fact that some of the foot soldiers attacking the breastworks might have been Gen. Sheridan's dismounted cavalry. The witness said that they certainly didn't look like cavalrymen. From the way they carried themselves and the manner of their fighting, he should say they were infantry.

"Can you say positively that some of them were not dismounted cavalry?" asked the Major again.

Col. Wood was quite sure that he had seen none who looked like cavalry; he admitted, however, that there might have been some of the latter and he not have known it.

The court adjourned, to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. The adjournment is understood to have been taken to enable Gen. Newton to attend to important engineering duties.

CHANCELLOR RUNYON.

NEW-JERSEY LAWYERS GIVE HIM A DINNER IN THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Last evening, in a handsomely-decorated dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel, the Hon. Theodore Runyon, Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, was welcomed by many distinguished members of the Bar of that State. The Chancellor sails for Europe to-day, intending to remain abroad for several weeks for recreation. The dinner last evening was described on the elegantly-printed *menu* as a "farewell dinner," and to this the Chancellor at once took exception. He hoped it would not be so understood, as he had good reason to believe that he would live to enjoy many similar "farewell dinners" with the shining lights of the New-Jersey Bar. At this remark the young and richly-clothed lawyers of Jersey City, Newark, Hackensack, and Trenton immoderately laughed. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen presided, with Chancellor Runyon on his right and Henry C. Kelsey, the Secretary of State, on his left. Gov. McClellan had promised to attend, but sent word that he was detained in Trenton. Ex-Gov. Bedle, H. S. Little, Clerk in Chancery, Thomas H. Dudley, ex-United States Consul to Liverpool; Judge [illegible], of Newark, and Judge McCarter and Thomas N. McCarter, of the same place, were at the dinner. The health of the Chancellor was proposed by Mr. Cortlandt Parker, and the Chancellor delivered a speech that was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Silas Whitehead responded to the toast "The Judiciary," and Mr. William Patterson to the toast of "Good-Bye." At a late hour the New-Jersey lawyers were yet holding high festival in the dining-room.

DREADS GOING TO PENNSYLVANIA.

William Wehmeyer, who was arrested last week for having in his possession the lithographic plates from which were printed counterfeit bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was taken before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel moved for his discharge on the grounds that he had been illegally arrested without a warrant; that no formal charge had been made against him, and that it was the purpose of the Police to send him to Pennsylvania for trial on some charge not yet specifically stated. Assistant District Attorney Lacy opposed the motion, declaring that Wehmeyer had been arrested for an offense committed in this State, and that it was the purpose of the District Attorney to have him tried here. Wehmeyer's case, he said, was in its earlier stages before a Police Justice, who had fixed next Thursday as the time for an examination. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

PACIFIC MAIL AND UNION PACIFIC.

The new Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company met yesterday afternoon, and while they were in session a report gained currency in the "Street" that the meeting was called to rescind the rate contract between this company and the Union Pacific Railway Company. By the terms of the contract, Union Pacific pays to Pacific Mail $110,000 a month as a sort of subsidy, the latter company agreeing therefor to maintain their rates for freight and passengers at a point only a fraction below the rates of the Union Pacific line. As the Union Pacific management now controls Pacific Mail also, there was some plausibility in the rumors set afloat as to the rescinding of the contract, the theory being that Union Pacific was going to take care of itself. Mr. Trenor W. Park informed a TIMES reporter, after the meeting had adjourned, that the report was utterly unfounded; that, on the contrary, the Board of Directors had expressly agreed to continue that contract; that he had an agreement in writing in his pocket, signed by every member of the Board of Directors, in which they pledged themselves to sustain that contract, and that if he had not been able to get that guarantee from them he would not have gone into the board himself as a Director. The contract was, therefore, in force, and would be maintained during the current year. The Directors, Mr. Park said, appointed Mr. Brandon Moseley as General Superintendent of the Company, he having now taken up his residence in this City because the climate of Panama did not agree with him. Some minor reductions of expenses were made at yesterday's meeting of the board.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

ANNUAL REPORT—A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT—COTTON STEALING—NEW BUILDING.

The tenth annual meeting of the Cotton Exchange was held yesterday forenoon. The report of the Board of Managers congratulates the members upon the great improvement in business, and upon the fact that the rules adopted by the Exchange were invariably sustained by the courts during the year. Particular stress is laid upon a decision recently given in Indiana to the effect that "ringing" is not gambling. The Board confess that this was a point in regard to which they were most doubtful, as the practice seemed to be opposed to the common law. The aggregate of bales sold for future delivery from June 1, 1879, to May 29, 1880, inclusive, was 36,798,200. The aggregate of spot dealt in was 340,443, of which 156,594 were for export, 169,209 for spinning, 14,509 for speculation, and 1,150 in transit. These figures do not include bales shipped direct to mills by commission merchants without the intervention of brokers, and estimated to foot up 1,000 per week, or 52,000 for the year. The deliveries on contracts amounted to 296,500 bales, showing a gross handling of actual cotton during the 12 months of 689,848 bales. The report notifies the members that the charter of the Exchange has been amended by the Legislature so as to provide for the establishment of a mutual life insurance association, and that the amendment has been approved by the Governor. All that remains, consequently, is to draft proper by-laws. Complaint is made of defective cable service during the year, and it is asserted that better cannot be hoped for until after the projected new cables are laid. In anticipation of that event, arrangements have already been made for direct communication with the Liverpool Board of Brokers. In regard to the work done by the Warehouse and Delivery Committee in their efforts to stop cotton thefts, the report says that 69 indictments were obtained in this City and Brooklyn. One junk-store keeper was convicted and sentenced to State Prison, and one sampler was sent to the Penitentiary. Eighteen others are awaiting trial on 24 indictments. The board took away the licenses of 13 samplers, and are in possession of evidence against 25 others. The committee have now such an insight into the ways of the thieves that they expect to be able to work at less expense than heretofore. As a result of their labors, all the warehousemen assert that the amount of unnecessary cotton pulled from bales is now much less than formerly. Of the cotton thus drawn there was reported and returned during the year 168,869 pounds, and the overplus in weight of samples likewise reported and returned was 139,407 pounds, making an aggregate of 308,265 pounds, equal to 674 bales, worth $38,780. The total number of bales handled was 868,914. In this connection, the report deprecates the practice of giving loose cotton to employes in payment for services or perquisites, and of permitting employes to deal with junk-store keepers, because this makes it much more difficult to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the store-keepers. The assistance of the members is asked in enforcing the rules, in which event it is promised that thieving will cease. Continuing, the report makes use of the following language:

"The board recognize the careful attention that the District Attorney of the City of New-York and his assistants have given to the cases presented to them, and the zeal with which they have co-operated with the officers of the Exchange to procure the conviction of the offenders whose guilt has been clearly proved. In Kings County, however, the board regret to say that their efforts have not been crowned with so great success as in this City. One sampler was put on trial, and though the evidence left no doubt of his guilt, yet, owing chiefly to the extremely favorable charge of the Judge who presided at the trial, he was acquitted. There are other indictments pending in the Kings County Court of Sessions, which the board have made constant and vigorous attempts to have brought to trial. The evidence in each case is, in the opinion of the board and their counsel, clear and convincing, but for reasons which we may guess at, but from the nature of the case cannot speak positively of in this report, we are convinced that we shall not succeed in having any more of these cases tried in Brooklyn, and even if we did, that the offenders would either be acquitted, or, if convicted, sentenced to light punishment; that its effect would be rather to encourage the thieves than to discourage them. In view of the difficulties and impediments which are thrown in the way of securing the conviction and punishment of cotton thieves in Kings County, the board are of the opinion that it is a question worthy of serious consideration whether the interests of the trade do not demand that no license for the storage of cotton be issued after the current season to warehouses situated in Brooklyn; for it is patent that owners of cotton can have no protection against theft, unless the warehousemen are in turn protected by those whose duty it is to administer the criminal laws."

During the year 8 members died, 4 were sold out, the seats of 22 were transferred, and 21 were admitted, leaving a total membership, at date, of 453, against 836 at the corresponding period last year. It was recommended that a sinking fund be at once created, for the purpose of erecting a new building. The present location is pronounced good, but the building is described as inadequate, the ventilation as wretched, the conveniences as few, the offices as badly laid out and as yielding little revenue, the necessity of repairs as constant, and the space for the exhibition of statistics as so confined that it is impossible to display them properly. An assessment of $100 from each member in addition to the annual dues was suggested, the money to be given in charge of a committee of three, of which the Treasurer should be Chairman, to be securely invested until such time as it might reach a sum sufficient to warrant the erection of a new building. The receipts of the coming year were estimated at $40,880 and the disbursements at $40,[illegible]. It was recommended that the annual dues be fixed at $75, the same as last year.

The report was accepted, and the recommendation as to the annual dues was adopted. The Treasurer's report made the following showing: Balance on hand at the beginning of the year, $7,463 29; receipts, $41,665 52; total, $49,128 81. Expenditures, $46,678 75. Balance on hand, $2,450 06.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND DAY'S MEETING AT JEROME PARK.

The programme for this, the second day of the meeting of the American Jockey Club, is of rare excellence, for three stakes, with fine fields of horses, will be run, while the two purse races have filled with numerous entries of merit. Under the circumstances, a large crowd may be expected, and if the book-makers offer respectable odds they will do a large business. Their odds on Monday were so ridiculously low that many speculators outside the professional ring were disgusted, and vowed to patronize the pool-rooms in the future, where they could get better returns for their money. The first race to-day will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $400, with allowances to maidens, according to age. For this there are five nominations, namely: Jerry, with 100 pounds; Edelweiss, 98 pounds; Luke Blackburn, 108 pounds, and Checkmate, 119 pounds. The latter, of course, will be a strong favorite. The second race will be the Fordham Handicap of $50 each, half forfeit and $10 declaration, with $500 added; one mile and a quarter. There are sixteen starters announced, including George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, 4 years, 118 pounds, and br. f. Rosalie, 5 years, 98 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Jericho, 4 years, 114 pounds, and Quito, 5 years, 108 pounds; James Thompson's b. h. J. P. Huggins, 6 years, 110 pounds; J. J. Hyland's b. m. Lady Middleton, 5 years, 110 pounds; James W. Bell's b. c. Dan K., 5 years, 109 pounds; August Belmont's ch. m. Susquehanna, 5 years, 103 pounds; James Kelly's ch. f. Una, 4 years, 103 pounds; D. D. Withers's br. m. Invermore, 5 years, 105 pounds; W. H. Vanderbilt's ch. c. George McCullough, 4 years, 106 pounds; Mr. Evelyn's ch. g. Harlequin, 4 years, 99 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Pawnee, 4 years, 97 pounds, and br. c. Duke of Montrose, 3 years, 95 pounds; James A. Grinstead's ch. c. Jim Beck, 4 years, 97 pounds, and Hugh Gaffney's ch. f. Mamie Fields, 5 years, 97 pounds. By the running of McCullough on Monday he should be one of the first to catch the Judge's eye, but there are many fast ones in the race. The third race will be the Withers Stakes for 3-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; one mile. Six colts are announced to appear, and they are: A. Rebornmeber's b. c. Ricochet, by Leamington, out of Milner's dam; Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Boone, by imp. Saxon, out of imp. Blue Stocking; H. A. Gabaugh's br. c. Oden, by Vauxhall, out of Mandina; James R. Graham's chestnut colt, by King Lear, out of Redowa; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Grenada, by King Alfonso, out of Mattie Gross, and W. H. Babcock's ch. c. Ferncliffe, by Leamington, out of Nellie Ransom. This will be a grand struggle, and it will not be the "sure thing" for the Westbrook stable as was anticipated during the past Winter. The fourth event will be the Juvenile Stakes, for 2-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; half a mile. Of the 35 youngsters engaged, there will probably be 11 starters. There will be General Monroe, by Tom Bowling; Thora, by Longfellow; Sir Hugh, by Waverly; Spinaway, by Leamington; Morris's filly, by Battle Axe; Barnes, by Bonnie Scotland; Godiva, by Leamington; Withers's colts, by Glencoe and King Ernest; Girofla, by Leamington, and Belmont, by [illegible]. A selling race, with the usual allowances, one mile and [illegible] furlongs, will bring the sport to a close. The entries for it are: Fiddlestring, with 98 pounds; Buster, 94 pounds; Idlina, 109 pounds; Virginian, 109 pounds; Pawnee, 100 pounds; Annie Augusta, 112 pounds; Glengarine, 95 pounds, and Warfield, 105 pounds. Special trains will leave the Grand Central Depot at 1:50 and 2:10 P. M., going direct to the grand stand.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

OPENING OF THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BODY—THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The ninety-ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York commenced yesterday in the Masonic Temple. Delegates from all parts of the State arrived in large numbers during Monday evening and the early part of yesterday, and at the hour of opening about 730 representatives were in attendance. The scenes in and around the Temple were busy ones, the various matters to come up in Grand Lodge being thoroughly discussed. Among the distinguished visiting brethren in attendance were Frederick L. Palmer, Past Grand Master of Wisconsin, and Past Grand Master Juan F. Pristol, of Cuba. Instead of occupying seats indiscriminately, the several districts were seated together, under the care of their respective Deputies, by which arrangement the tedious process of taking a vote will be expedited. At 2 P. M., R. W. J. Edward Simmons, Grand Marshal, called the Grand Lodge to order, and announced the approach of the Grand Master. The assembled delegates then arose, the doors at the main entrance swung open, and Grand Master Roome, attended by the members of his staff and some 60 Past Grand officers, wearing the full insignia of their rank, entered. While they filed in procession up one of the aisles to their places in the Grand East, Meyerbeer's "Coronation March" was played on the organ by Brother James Pearce. The Grand officers then received the honors, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, Grand Chaplain. Grand Master Roome having opened the Grand Lodge in ample form, proclamation south, west, and east was made by Grand Marshal Simmons.

The Grand Master then delivered his address, the principal points of which have already been published in THE TIMES. After congratulating the members on the prosperity and harmony of the fraternity, he recommended the rejection of a proposed amendment to the statutes, going back to the old provision by which no member could be disciplined until he was two years in arrears for dues. He then alluded to the number of official visits he had paid during his administration, and the pleasure he had derived therefrom, and commended the continuance of the practice to his successors. The Grand Master approved of the organization of the Masonic Board of Relief, which he believed would be of great service to the various lodges, and prove beneficial to worthy applicants for relief. He next referred to "the Webotuck difficulty"—a question of territorial right, which has caused the suspension of official intercourse between the Grand Lodges of New-York and Connecticut. The names of the various committees appointed in advance were then announced. The Grand Master said the appointment of these committees would, he hoped, effect a considerable saving in the expenses of the Grand Lodge. He suggested that in future the Commissioners of Appeals meet in advance of the session of the Grand Lodge, and that the centennial anniversary of the communications of that body, which occurs next year, be celebrated with appropriate but inexpensive ceremonies. The Grand Master eulogized the distinguished brethren who had died during the year, and in conclusion gratefully recognized the cheerful assistance given him by his associates during his term of office.

The Grand Master's address was warmly applauded at its close, and 1,000 copies were ordered printed. The Grand Secretary's report showed that the number of accessions to the fraternity during the year was 3,344, and the increase in revenue was correspondingly large. The report of the Grand Treasurer showed that the receipts for the year were $38,000. The report of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund was very satisfactory, showing that after all expenses had been paid, the debt on the Temple would be reduced by over $40,000.

A motion to make the election of officers the special order of business for Thursday at 10 A. M. gave rise to a spirited discussion. R. W. William T. Woodruff moved that the election be made the special order for to-morrow morning, thereby saving valuable time, but subsequently accepted an amendment changing the hour to 2 P. M. to-morrow, which amendment was carried. The whole subject was subsequently laid on the table, and a recess was taken until 9 A. M. to-day.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

PREPARING FOR ITS DEPARTURE FOR IRELAND—FINAL PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

The American rifle team settled down to work at Creedmoor yesterday, and rolled up a beautiful score. All the members of the team and reserves except H. T. Rockwell, of Boston, were present, including C. H. Laird, of Washington, who is to take the place of Capt. L. C. Bruce in the reserves. Rockwell was excused by Col. Bodine to enable him to arrange his private business in time to go with the team to Ireland. During the progress of the match at 800 and 900 yards, the sun shone brightly, and a light fish-tail breeze shifted the hand on the wind-dial from 5 to 7 o'clock. Col. Bodine went home on the 1:30 o'clock train. About 3 o'clock, soon after the riflemen had moved back to the 1,000-yard firing point, a thunder-shower made its appearance in the west. The wind veered rapidly around to the west, and then to the north, upsetting the wind-gauges and causing the fair-weather riflemen to stop shooting. The rain finally passed around to the north, and only a few drops fell at Creedmoor. The wind remained in the north, blowing steadily up the range from the rear of the butts toward the firing point. After a short intermission the team resumed its practice. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number of points being 225:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Dr. S. I. Scott	70	73	71	214
[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. H. F. Clark	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Rathbone	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. H. Laird	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	202
H. Fisher	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. J. Brown	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	201
W. M. Jackson	68	70	[illegible]	196

Col. Clark made his score last Thursday, in order to avoid being present yesterday. The total score made by the first six men was 1,257 points.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, at its monthly meeting yesterday, passed a resolution to the effect that it considered it "inexpedient for" its "representatives to enter into any team-match except the one they are sent to Ireland to shoot." The reason for this action is, that Frank Hyde has arranged a match between American and English teams at Wimbledon, in which the Irish-American team will probably be called on to represent this country. Col. Bodine, Captain of the team, expressed the opinion that, if the match proposed at Wimbledon should be contested and won by the English, it would be proclaimed as an "international" match, while, if the American team won the match, it would be classed as irregular, and of no significance. The resignation of Gen. E. L. Molineux, a Director, was received and accepted, and A. Aub and N. D. Putnam were elected life-members. A resolution defining the difference between amateur and professional riflemen, offered at the previous meeting by Col. Sanford, was referred to a committee consisting of Col. E. H. Sanford, E. A. Buck, and Col. H. G. Litchfield for examination and report.

YACHTING MATTERS.

The Dowling Challenge Cup will be sailed for on the Harlem River again to-morrow afternoon. The contesting yachts will be the Sophia Emma, George B. Deane, Jr., Mary Gibson, and a new yacht built for Frank Towle, of Larchmont, by Richard Walling. These yachts are very speedy, carry jibs and main-sails, and are nearly of the same length—22 feet. The rules governing the trophy stipulate that the competing yachts shall be under 22 feet in length. The course will be from the Empire Club house, foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, to and around a stake-boat anchored off One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, thence to and around a stake-boat anchored off the Manhattan Yacht Club house, and return to the starting-place. This course will be sailed over five times, a distance of 15 miles. The cup has to be won three times before it becomes the final property of the winning yacht. The Sophia Emma is the present holder, having won it on May 17 last. The race is expected to be a very interesting one.

The new schooner-yacht Republic is very nearly completed and will be launched in a few days at the yard of James Smith, at Nyack. Immediately after the launch she will be brought to this City, and fitted out for a trial trip around Long Island, during which all of her sailing qualities will be tested to their fullest extent. If she meets with the expectations of her owner, the Republic will take part in all of the prominent regattas of the season.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ship Wyoming, of the Guion Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday, and to-day the Pereire, of the French Line, and the Bothnia and Saragossa, of the Cunard Line, will leave. The latter is an extra steam-ship. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, who is accompanied by the Rev. Jules Jollon and the Rev. B. McHugh, will sail in the French steamer. Mrs. Frida De Gebelle Ashforth is also a passenger by the Pereire. The list of this vessel's saloon passengers contains the following names:

[illegible] Norman, Mrs. Mary E. Wright, Miss Florence Wright, Miss Constance Wright, Miss Clara Wright, Sidney F. Wright, Miss Flora Real, [illegible], Manuel Valle, Mrs. Valle, [illegible], Mr. Beaumont, N. Kingsl[illegible], Bishop John Loughlin, the Rev. B. McHugh, the Rev. Jules Jollon, [illegible] and two children, Mr. [illegible] and child, Mary Erstein, Macario Valva, Mrs. Frida De Gebelle Ashforth, Mr. Westerman, A. L. Ackerman, Mr. Frollcher, the Rev. M. Aubl, C. Chapina, Jacques Back, Mr. Desamandis, Mrs. Desamandis, G. Desamandis, J. Desamandis, Miss M. Desamandis, Mrs. Frederica Fransini and child, A. Carrière, G. Carrière, Jerome Gelpi, Georges Gelpi, Ramiro Pedroso, Paul Meyer, E. Wilkinson, J. H. Brookman and two children, Louis Bardot, Henry Alexander, Mrs. E. J. [illegible], A. Groetty, Mrs. Morales and child, Philip Meyer, A. Yosell, J. Salcedo, Miss Salcedo, J. Segrera, F. Mendicoa, Mrs. Mendicoa, Miss E. Caillot, E. Henis, Miss E. Courtines, G. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Miss Norman, Mrs. Larrazabal and two children, E. Hedin, Mrs. Hedin and children, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Delmar, Mrs. Delmar and child, E. [illegible].

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—June 1.

SENATE.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. RANSOM moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Agreed to—yeas 45, nays 7.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was thereupon taken up. Mr. RANSOM then stated that the amount appropriated by the House was $8,489,500, to which the Senate committee has added $152,000, after making some reductions in the amount in the House bill. The bill was read for action upon the committee amendments.

The amendment to the appropriation of $5,000 for improving the harbor at Norwalk, Conn., providing "that so much of said appropriation as shall be necessary therefor shall be so expended as to have the channel six feet deep at low water between the steam-boat landing, in said Norwalk, and Long Island Sound," was concurred in.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for improving the harbor at Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., from $1,000 to $25,000 was concurred in.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business, being the Eaton Tariff bill, was, on motion of Mr. RANSOM, informally laid aside, and the River and Harbor bill proceeded with.

The amendment striking out the appropriation of $40,000 for improving Harlem River, subject to the provisions and limitations of the act of June, 1878, was opposed by Mr. KERNAN, who referred to the importance of the improvement to commerce both to the East and West. Gen. Newton says the amount appropriated and available for the work is $400,000, and the amount needed to connect the East and North Rivers is $1,600,000. He hopes the whole amount will be appropriated. Mr. Kernan did not care much for this $40,000, when there was $400,000 remaining unexpended, but he wished to call the attention of the Committee of Commerce to the importance of the subject, and ask them to act upon Gen. Newton's recommendation, and have the work let by contract as soon as possible.

The amendment was adopted.

The amendment to insert a clause authorizing the Secretary of War to let the work out by contract where he deems it advantageous to the Government was adopted.

Section 2 of the bill directs the Secretary of War, at his discretion, to cause examination and surveys, or both, and estimates of the cost of improvements proper to be made at certain points named. Amendments inserting the following places were adopted: St. Louis, to determine a plan for the construction of an ice harbor; Wareham Harbor, Mass.; Red Bank Creek, Penn., from its mouth, on the Allegheny River, to Brookville; Jones Creek, Del., and Little Creek, Kent County, Del.; Clinton River, and Lake St. Clair, at the mouth of the Clinton River, Mich.; for the construction of two ice-breakers in the Ohio River near the West Virginia shore, and below the railroad bridge crossing said river at Parkersburg; ice harbor at Point Pleasant, West Va.; Christiana River, Del., from the Delaware Railroad bridge to the mouth of the river; for the opening of a ship-canal across Charleston Neck, S. C.; Chester River, between Kirby's Landing and Spry's Landing, Md.; water passage between Deals Island and Little Deals Island, Md.; Bœuf River, North Louisiana, Potowomut River, R. I.; for a harbor at Lake Michigan, at Kewaunee, Wis.; for the opening of steam-boat communication from the St. John's River, Fla., by way of Topokalija Lake, to Charlotte Harbor or Peace Creek, Pocoson River, N. C.

The amendment striking out the clause amending the joint resolution authorizing the construction of the Rock Island bridge, so as to require the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to charge $3 for loaded and $2 for empty cars other than its own crossing the bridge, one-half of said sum to go to the United States Treasury, was adopted.

The bill having been read through, Mr. ALLISON moved to insert an appropriation of $3,000 for dredging the western channel of the Mississippi at or near Guttenberg, Iowa. Adopted.

Mr. MORGAN moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of Mobile Harbor from $150,000 to $200,000. He spoke in favor of his amendment, showing the importance of the improvement. The estimate was $590,000.

Mr. WITHERS said this amendment opened the question whether the Senate would now proceed to increase the appropriations made by the House and the committee. If this amendment were adopted the bill would be loaded down with amendments increasing appropriations. He thought it safer to stand by the bill as reported.

Mr. MORGAN said it was not a question of swelling the bill, but of doing justice by increasing this appropriation to a fair amount. No doubt the committee would have increased the appropriation had they felt warranted in taking the special features of the case into consideration in the general scaling down.

After further debate, Mr. RANSOM, to test the sense of the Senate on this question, moved to lay the amendment of the Senator from Alabama on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted an amendment providing for a survey to ascertain the practicability and cost of constructing a ship canal from Lake Erie by the Maumee and Wabash Valleys, in the bed of the old Wabash and Erie Canal, or with any variation therefrom that may prove feasible, to the navigable waters of the Wabash River; also, for a survey and estimate of cost of a similar canal from Junction City, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, to the Ohio River, by way of the Miami and Erie Canal, or any variation in route to produce the most practical and least expensive ship canal from Lake Erie to the navigable waters of the Ohio River by the above routes, the estimates in each case to be for a water channel and locks of same size and capacity as those of the present enlarged Erie Canal in New-York. Adopted.

Mr. BROWN, of Georgia, moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of Savannah Harbor from $65,000 to $100,000. He detailed the railroad system of the South and South-east, and showed the great importance of the port of Savannah, and the benefit to result in the way of shortening of railroad lines to the sea-board, and the addition of another outlet for the commerce of the country. He thought the whole country was interested in improving this harbor. The estimate of the engineers was $190,000, which had been cut down to $65,000. By the adoption of the jetty system, the depth of the channel had been increased from 15 to 19 feet, and could be increased to 23 feet. This was a national question. He hoped his friends from New-England would vote for his amendment. They were wiser in former times than the old school of Democrats to which he had belonged. That school had opposed national appropriations for internal improvements. They had learned wisdom from their former opponents. It was said the Southerners were now for the "old flag and an appropriation." [Laughter.] The North formerly went in for the old flag and an appropriation and the South went in for the old flag and honor, and when the test came they found the appropriations a great deal heavier than the honors, and he had concluded they had better abandon that policy and take their share of the appropriations, and help build up the country. He referred to the growth of manufacture and other than cotton production in Georgia, saying that while he had been an advocate of slavery up to the last moment, he would not now, if he could by turning over his hand, bring back that system. He preferred the present system, under which, when a man had an extra $1,000 he put it into manufacturing machinery instead of into a slave. He thought the North was interested in aiding the development of the South.

Mr. BLAINE advocated Mr. Brown's amendment.

Pending debate, at 5:30 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House, at 11:50 A. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, the general debate being limited to two hours.

Mr. REAGAN proceeded to speak on the subject of inter-State commerce, but was interrupted by Mr. VALENTINE, of Nebraska, who made the point of order that he must address himself to the question under consideration. It being evident, however, that the Chair would overrule the point, Mr. VALENTINE withdrew it, preferring that Mr. Reagan should proceed by unanimous consent than that he should do so by virtue of the Chair's decision. Mr. Reagan then resumed his speech, criticising the "Henderson" bill, and advocating the passage of what is known as the "Reagan" bill.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois, replied to Mr. Reagan, and advocated the passage of the bill which bears his name.

Mr. HORR, of Michigan, referred to the despondent view which a great many people took of the condition of the country, and protested against the continual scolding which was kept up against business men. This despondent view and this scolding came from men who believed in the new gospel of finance, and that the Government could create wealth. He alluded to a speech recently made by Mr. De La Matyr, of Indiana, which he said contained untruthful and slanderous imputations upon the people of the country. He then referred to the action of the Democratic Party, declaring that whenever it had had the power it had debauched the public service.

Mr. DE LA MATYR—The gentleman has attacked me and has done it several times. I simply want to call attention to the low, contemptible plane of controversy to which he descends. I would not go down to that plane to meet him.

Mr. HORR continued, declaring that the people were tired of the Democratic Party. How great was its promise, how small its performance! That party had done nothing. It stood before the world afraid of its own shadow, with no fixed principle, no settled policy, no trusted leader, an incongruous mass floating about without chart, compass, helm, or rudder.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, submitted an amendment to the Deficiency bill appropriating $[illegible] in favor of the daughter and granddaughter of the late President Zachary Taylor. Adopted.

Mr. HORR took the floor on a formal amendment, and concluded his political speech. How could the Democratic Party expect the people to trust it when it could not trust itself? Glance over the last two sessions of Congress, and see what had been the great object of that party—what grand, consuming principle had animated its leaders. The extra session had been spent in a vain attempt to coerce the Executive, and during the stormy debates of that session many of the Democratic members had ventured to speak their real sentiments. The issue had then gone to the people. Every State which had sympathized with the rebellion had decided in favor of the revolutionary schemes of the Democratic Party, while every State which had stood by the old flag during that memorable contest had placed the seal of condemnation on them. What had been the result? That the party which had, at the extra session, been full of brag and bluster, was now as dumb as an oyster, and as silent as the grave. But it was too late. The utterances of the extra session would not soon be forgotten. In conclusion, he said, that another great contest was at hand. The forces were already marching for the battle. Let the Republican Party close up its ranks and gird on its armor once more. Who its leader was made little difference. As the Republican Party had been in the past, so it must be in the future—a party of advanced ideas. Let it, then, strike as of yore. Let the same patriotism, the same self-sacrifice animate it now as had inspired it for 20 years past and gone, and the victory was already won.

Mr. MCLANE, of Maryland, submitted an amendment appropriating $100,000 to pay the claims of our fishermen for losses and injuries from the interruption of the exercise of the liberty of inshore fishery at Fortune Bay. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $30,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide storage for silver coin. The Secretary of the Treasury had, he said, entered into an arrangement with the New-York Clearing-house by which he refused to pay Government balances in silver coin. The Secretary had stated to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures that he had not, and would not, pay out silver coin except in such quantities as not to disturb the gold standard. He now asked Congress to back him up by appropriating for the storage of coin. When the Secretary came, confessing to the country and to Congress that he was violating a law of the land and asked Congress to sustain him, it was time for the House to put a stop to it.

Mr. DWIGHT, of New-York, moved to increase the appropriation from $30,000 to $75,000.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, opposed the amendment. The only way to find out whether the Silver law was good or bad was to execute it. For the Government to invest its capital in silver dollars and store them in vaults was precisely as sensible as for an individual to invest his capital in them and to sink them in a well. It was time for the Government to come to its senses. The time was coming—he would not predict how soon—when this silver coinage would be stopped, or there would not be a gold dollar to be had. The people would be taught that there was a difference between a dollar worth 88 cents and a dollar worth 100 cents. Let the House appropriate not a single dollar to enable the Secretary to store the silver dollars, but make him pay them out, and then see what would become of them. The people would then see whether they were cheated and swindled by an eighty-eight-cent dollar. He did not fear to meet this question on the solid basis of honest truth. If 88 cents was an honest dollar, so then was 8 cents. If the Secretary of the Treasury was denied the means of storing the silver dollar, the silver question would be soon settled, and settled it soon would be. Congress could no more resist the truth and right in regard to such a matter than it could resist the waves of the ocean. He would tell gentlemen who had talked and fooled over this question for years that the day of reckoning was coming. It was not far off. Pay out the silver dollar and it would be brought about.

Mr. BLAND then withdrew his motion to strike out the paragraph, and moved to substitute for it the following:

To relieve the vaults of the Treasury Department of hoarded coin, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, in standard silver dollars, the amounts appropriated by this bill, and the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated for the storage of so much of such coin as may be returned to the Treasury for certificates issued therefor.

Mr. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, submitted an amendment providing that no more than $1,000,000 in standard silver dollars shall be coined per month. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. HAYES, of Illinois, submitted an amendment to Mr. Bland's substitute, providing that the salaries of members of Congress shall be paid in silver dollars.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, favored the amendment. Members of Congress had been paid in the equivalent of the silver dollar for months. The Secretary of the Treasury had been seeking not to put silver certificates in circulation, but still he had been paying out these certificates to members of Congress. The Secretary did not want the people to get silver certificates, and in more than a year the certificates issued fell short of $10,000,000, while the amount of silver hoarded in the Treasury was $38,000,000. That silver was just as good and acceptable to the people as the gold money was. Offer the silver certificates to the people, and they would be accepted, and they would be accepted everywhere as eagerly as the greenback itself, except, perhaps, by that confederacy of New-York banks which was combining to break down the silver law by excluding silver from their interchange.

Mr. Dwight's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hayes's amendment was agreed to by a vote of 69 to 42.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, submitted an amendment providing that the salaries of all United States officers shall be paid in standard silver dollars.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said that the attempts to demonetize silver, if proceeded with, would bring rebellion to every country in Europe. That opinion was growing on the governing classes of the Continent, and found constantly increasing supporters among the scientific thinkers of Great Britain. He had been, probably, the first private citizen in the world to hear, on the 6th of last July, the authoritative statement that the demonetization of silver in Germany had been a blunder. He had heard this question discussed in France and Germany, and had come home believing that the United States held the key to the situation. The thinking men of Germany, Switzerland, and France agreed that if the United States, retaining the money quality of silver, would consent to coin $100 or $1,000 a year, silver, as a commercial commodity, would fall so low in price that England could not trade with India, but would become a suppliant to France, Germany, and the United States. He was to-day superintending the printing of a pamphlet by Baron Kardorff appealing to the people of the United States to restrain the coinage of silver and to force "haughty Albion to sue at the feet of Germany, France, and America for permission to restore commerce between two great sections of the British Empire, the one which knew only gold, the other which knew only silver." He had been told the other day that he would not dare to make this statement publicly. He had made it publicly, and would be guided by it in the future.

Mr. BLAND—The gentleman says that if the silver law is repealed—

Mr. KELLEY—No! If it is retained, but the coinage limited.

Mr. BLAND thought that the Government was able to take care of itself. It was not for the benefit *of the United States that Germany or Great Britain should unite with it.* In so far as Germany or Great Britain were demonetizing silver, thus far were they driving their people away; in so far as the United States was remonetizing silver, thus far was it enticing over the people of England and Germany.

The committee then, without disposing of the amendments, rose.

The House then, at 5:30, adjourned.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE SAVINGS BANK.

The proceedings in the suit of Receiver Thompson, of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, against George J. Penfield, the President, and Thomas J. Disbrow, the Treasurer, of the bankrupt institution, were continued before Referee Freling H. Smith yesterday. Mr. Penfield testified that notes and checks were given by the Trustees of the bank to the Treasurer, to make up the old deficiency. He was the maker of one of these checks, and he at no time understood that payment of the check would be demanded. He contradicted every statement made by Humphreys, the Secretary and Cashier, who is now serving his sentence in Sing Sing. He never knew that Humphreys made false entries in the pass-books until after the bank had suspended, and he had full confidence in Humphreys until November, 1877. He did not knowingly report canceled mortgages as assets of the bank, and all his reports to the Banking Department he believed to be true. He had full faith in the Treasurer and Examining Committee, and his reports were made up from their statements. He did not know of any deficiency except the old one until the bank closed, and he did not consult with Humphreys about concealing the affairs of the bank. The witness denied positively that he ever knew that the assets of the bank were less than its liabilities. He had full faith in Humphreys's accounts, and they always showed a surplus on hand. On cross-examination by Counselor Keogh, Mr. Penfield admitted having conveyed three-quarters of the Colbrook property to Jesse Colbrook, in order to aid him in securing a loan from the bank. He believed the property was afterward reconveyed to him, but was not positive. Disbrow made no demand on him for the payment of the check given to cover the deficiency until the bank suspended, some seven years after the check was made. The examination will be resumed June 14.

DEATH FROM PYÆMIA.

On Monday, May 24, Mr. Benjamin Cromwell, of No. 119 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, had eight teeth extracted by a Dr. Biggart, of Fulton-street. His gums were very sore in consequence, but on the succeeding Wednesday he had two more teeth extracted. After the last operation his face began to swell on both sides. Nervous prostration and fever followed, and on Friday last the patient became very restless. He continued to grow worse, and on Sunday morning died in great pain. Death is supposed to have resulted from pyæmia. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest to-day, and has impaneled a jury in which there are two prominent dentists. The physicians called in to attend Mr. Cromwell say that his death was not due to the extraction of his teeth, but the Coroner has ordered a post-mortem examination to be made. Mr. Cromwell was 59 years of age, President of the Second Ward Republican Association, and was prominent in Masonic circles.

HUDSON COUNTY'S WORTHLESS BONDS.

The famous case of the new Hudson County Court-house site bonds, which has been in litigation for nearly four years, has finally reached a decision in the United States Supreme Court. In December, 1876, the Hudson County Freeholders bought a tract of property from Mahlon B. Crampton on the brow of Jersey City Heights for a site for a new court-house. The price agreed to be paid was $3,000 per 2,500 square feet. Bonds to the amount of $[illegible],720, payable in one year, were issued in payment for the property. Several citizens at once commenced proceedings in the New-Jersey Supreme Court to nullify the bonds and set aside the purchase, and succeeded. When the bonds fell due Crampton began suit to recover on them in the United States District Court. The decision was against him, and he appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which has now rendered a decision affirming the decision of the court below. The bonds are thus rendered worthless.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	14	Crude Turp., bbls	66
Beans, bbls	200	Spirits Turp., bbls	3,419
Bees-wax, pkgs	8	Resin, bbls	4,060
Cotton, bales	5,400	Tar, bbls	24
Cot'n-seed-oil, bbls	309	Pitch, bbls	10
Cot'n-seed-cake, bgs	2,700	Oil-cake, pkgs	4,093
Copper, bbls	40	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Copper, cakes	663	Pea-nuts, bags	717
Dried Fruit, pkgs	16	Pork, pkgs	1,929
Eggs, pkgs	5,306	Beef, pkgs	38
Flour, bbls	40,357	Cut-meats, pkgs	7,369
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Lard, tcs	6,648
Wheat, bushels	462,750	Lard, kegs	1,773
Corn, bushels	324,550	Butter, pkgs	6,369
Oats, bushels	187,000	Cheese, pkgs	17,027
Malt, bushels	12,500	Rice, bbls	305
Peas, bushels	1,480	Rice-chaff, bags	305
Oat-meal, bbls	250	Skins, bales	3
Oat-meal, bags	337	Starch, pkgs	6,400
Flax, bales	17	Stearine, pkgs	333
Grease, pkgs	400	Sumac, bags	70
Grass-seed, bags	200	Tallow, pkgs	407
Hides, No.	782	Tow, bales	40
Hides, bales	5	Tobacco, hhds	633
Hops, bales	122	Tobacco, pkgs	1,013
Lead, pigs	1,545	Whisky, bbls	3,298
Leather, sides	23,251	Wool, bales	363
Moss, bales	60		

ASHES—Attract little attention; Pots quoted at $4 25 @$4 75, and Pearls at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—A moderate demand noted on the basis of 23½c.@25c. for Yellow. (Higher prices claimed for fancy lots.)

CANDLES—Have been inactive at previous prices.

COAL—Trade has been on a very moderate scale and indicative of no further important changes as to prices.... House Cannel quoted at $11; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $8; Newcastle Gas, $5 75@$6; Scotch and English Steam, $3 75@$4; Provincial Gas, $3 75@$4; American Gas, $4 25@$4 75; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5 50@$6, and Anthracite within the range of $4 10@$4 45 ⅌ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Moderately sought after on the basis of previous prices; fair invoices of Rio quoted at 14¼c.@14½c.... Sales reported of 2,000 bags Rio, per City of Rio, on private terms, and withdrawal from stock of 6,140 bags per Hipparchus, 1,659 bags per Biela, 1,270 bags per Baron Prins, 1,600 bags Santos per Sirius, 6,283 bags Rio per City of Para.

CORDAGE—Has been quoted about steady, on, however, a limited call for supplies.

COTTON—In the option line business has been comparatively tame, and indicative of no important changes as to values.... Early deliveries have been in rather more request, chiefly for shipment, and quoted steady.... Sales have been reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,364 bales, including 304 bales to spinners and 1,060 bales to shippers.... Low Middling quoted at 11¼c. @11⅜c.; Strict Low Middling at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Middling at 11 11-16c.@11 13-16c.; Fair at 13⅛c.@13⅜c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 87,200 bales, basis of Middling.... The receipts to-day have been 2,694 bales, and thus far this week 12,125 bales, (against 10,894 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,765,[illegible] bales, (against 4,330,135 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)... Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 22,[illegible] bales; to the Continent, 3,081 bales; to France, 5,068 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 415,783 bales. Stock in New-York, 184,571 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
June	2,200	11.58@11.67
July	23,700	11.38@11.50
August	43,100	11.48@11.60
September	11,700	11.08@11.17
October	2,400	10.63@10.69
November	1,000	10.45@10.52
December	2,400	10.46@10.51
January	500	10.54@10.60

Transferable orders issued at 11.40.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	To-day.
June	11.39@	11.38@ ....
July	11.47@11.48	11.47@ ....
August	11.56@	11.54@ ....
September	11.12@11.13	11.12@11.13
October	10.66@10.68	10.66@10.69
November	10.47@10.48	10.49@10.50
December	10.48@10.49	10.50@ ....
January	.... @	10.58@10.60

Saturday's Averages on Options.

June	11.36	October	10.70
July	11.37	November	10.50
August	11.60	December	10.51
September	11.17	January	10.63

FERTILIZERS—Business has been devoid of animation, but values of most kinds have been quoted steady.

FISH—A moderate movement has been reported since our last in the leading kinds, at generally unchanged quotations.... Dry Cod quoted at $4 62½@$5 ⅌ 100 ℔.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$6 50; Mackerel quoted at $12@$23 for No. 1, the latter rate for extra large; $6 50@$12 50 for No. 2, and $4 50@$7 50 for No. 3 ⅌ bbl; Smoked Herring, 14c.@22c. for scaled, as to size and quality, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, 80c. ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate movement has been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour, which has been quoted generally easier and more or less irregular as to prices, holders, as a rule, showing decided eagerness to place supplies. Export inquiry for the European markets comparatively tame. City Mill Extras were taken to a fair extent for the West Indies.... Sales have been reported since our last of 19,800 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were 1,300 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4@$4 50 for poor to choice, with higher figures claimed for fancy lots; 3,600 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 60@$5 95 for fair to strictly choice, mostly choice at $5 80@$5 90, and South American brands quoted at $5 90@$6 25, the latter for fancy, and ordinary to very choice English brands at $5 25@$5 75, and up to $6 for very fancy; 2,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 10@$5 for very inferior to very choice, mainly at $4 25@$5 60; 500 bbls. went at $4 75, and 600 bbls. at $4 25; 1,300 bbls. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, &c., [illegible] $4 75 for inferior to about choice, and up to $7 for very choice, and $7 50 for very fancy—an extreme; 850 bbls. Patent do. at from $6 25@$8 50 for poor to very fancy, mainly at $7 75@$8; 3,450 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 50@$6 50, mostly at $4 75@$5 75, of which about 1,100 bbls. for export, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50;) 600 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $6 25@$8, the latter for choice, mostly at $6 50@$7 75; very fancy brands yet quoted as high as $8 75;) 675 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 25@$4 25 for poor to choice. Spring, and $3 75@$4 50 for inferior to very choice Winter Wheat; equal to 2,550 bbls. No. 2, these at $2 35@$3 40 for poor to very choice Spring, (1,000 bbls. deliverable in July, went at $3 40,) and at $2 65@$3 50 for poor to strictly choice Winter; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5 25, mostly Extras at $3 75@$4 75.... Southern Flour dull and drooping; 550 bbls. were placed, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 10@$6 75 for fair to strictly fancy.... RYE FLOUR heavy; 230 bbls. sold, in lots, mainly fair to very choice Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 25, new brands passing at $5@$5 30; fancy held at $5 40.... CORN-MEAL in fair demand, with Brandywine quoted at $2 85@$3 15; ordinary to very good Yellow Western at $2 50@$2 75, and fancy do. at $2 80.... Corn-meal, in bags, in very moderate request, with coarse City quoted again to-day at $1 05@$1 15 for sound [illegible].

FRUIT—A very light demand yet reported at irregular prices.... Sales reported of 300 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20; 900 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 7¼c.@8c.; 1,000 lbs. loose Muscatel do. at $2 35; 300 bxs. London Layers do. at $3 35c.@$3 37½c.; 150 bbls. Currants at [illegible].

WHEAT—Dealings in Wheat have been to a much more liberal aggregate, for early delivery, chiefly on export account, but at a further reduction of about ½c.@1½c. a *bushel on Winter grades, which were offered with increased urgency, and of about* 1c.@1½c. a bushel on Spring grades, closing throughout weak.... An unusually limited movement has been noted in the option line, even in the favorite Winter grades of No. 2 Red and No. 1 White, the speculative interest showing little life. Prices of No. 2 Red gained a trifle for June delivery; No. 1 White, option of June, declined about ½c. a bushel.... Options on Spring grades depressed and unsettled.... Western reports were of heaviness and irregularity; cable advices of lower markets.... Sales have been reported of 829,000 bushels, of which 509,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 72,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 27@$1 28, closing at $1 27 as the best bid, (against $1 29 on Saturday;) 48,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 23¾@$1 24¼, closing at $1 23¾, (against $1 24¼ on Saturday;) 16,000 bushels do., first half of June delivery, at $1 26; 16,000 bushels do., to arrive in June, at equal to about $1 24; 12,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 25@$1 25¼; 9,600 bushels ungraded White at $1 20@$1 25; 232,000 bushels No. 2 Red, early deliveries, at $1 30@$1 31½, closing at $1 30½@$1 31, prompt delivery, afloat, and $1 30 for delivery within a week, (against $1 32, afloat, bid on Saturday evening;) 192,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 26@$1 26¾, chiefly at $1 26¾@$1 26½, closing at $1 26, (against $1 26 on Saturday;) 48,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 15¼@$1 16, closing at $1 16 asked, (against $1 16 asked on Saturday evening;) 2,250 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 21; 18,000 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 25@$1 25¼; 2,000 bushels very fancy hard Spring at $1 25; 20,000 bushels choice North-west Green Bay Spring at $1 21@$1 21½, chiefly at the latter price; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring at $1 20; 32,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 11@$1 12; 16,000 bushels ungraded Spring, in store, at $1 17½.

CORN—A brisk trade has been reported in Corn, mainly in No. 2 for deliveries in June, at, however, generally lower prices, closing steady at the modified figures.... Sales have been reported of 580,000 bushels, (of which 186,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, prompt deliveries, about 120,000 bushels, at 54¼c.@55c., chiefly at 54¾c.@55c., closing at 55c. asked; New-York No. 2, June options, 192,000 bushels, at 50¼c.@50¾c.; do. deliverable in June, for export, 108,000 bushels, at 50½c.; do., special delivery early in June, 40,000 bushels blowed and screened, at 51½c.; do., July, 24,000 bushels, at 49½c.@49¾c.; do., special delivery in July, 16,000 bushels, at 50c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 53½c.@54c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 53c.@55½c., as to quality; New-York No. 3 at 53c.; New-York Yellow at 58c.

OATS—A moderately active demand has been reported to-day at a further reduction of about ½c.@1c. a bushel, closing heavily.... Sales have been reported since our last of 98,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 12,900 bushels, at 45c.; New-York No. 2 White, 15,000 bushels, at 43c.@43½c., chiefly at 43½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,000 bushels, at 42c.; New-York No. 1, 1,600 bushels, at 43c.; New-York No. 2, 34,000 bushels, at 42c.@42½c.; do., June options, quoted at 40c. bid; No. 3, 3,200 bushels, at 41c.; White Western, ungraded, 8,860 bushels, at 42c.@47c., as to quality; Mixed do., 9,000 bushels, at 40c.@42c.; White State, 800 bushels, at 45c.@47½c., as to quality; Mixed State, 800 bushels, at 43c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 42c. asked.

RYE—Market quiet, but very firm on light offerings; prime Canada, in bond, last sold at 95c., afloat; prime State, to arrive, at 95c.—both now held 1½c.@2c. higher.

BARLEY—Wholly neglected, and nominal as to price.

BARLEY-MALT—A moderate call noted at unchanged quotations.

FEED—Offered quite freely, again giving buyers the advantage decidedly on a restricted inquiry for most kinds, with 40 to 60 ℔. quoted down to $17@$18; 100 ℔. at $21@$22; Rye Feed at $21@$22.

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port is reported at 1,063,746 bushels Wheat, (against 1,065,381 bushels on Monday of the preceding week;) 102,240 bushels Corn, 70,096 bushels Rye, 37,124 bushels Barley, 180,773 bushels Malt, 326,555 bushels Oats.... The aggregate of Grain in store is 1,759,010 bushels, as against 1,808,095 bushels last Monday, 2,875,490 bushels June 2, 1879, and 2,832,198 bushels June 1, 1878.

HIDES—A fair inquiry yet noted at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Generally unchanged as to price, on a slow trade; 179 hhds. St. Kitts were placed at 35c. flat; and 517 hhds and 37 tcs. Havana, before arrival, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin rather more sought after and quoted firm, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 40, and other grades proportionately.... Tar dull at from $1 87½@$2 15.... City Pitch at $1 85 @$2.... Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand, with merchantable quoted at the close up to 33c.@33½c.... Stock in yard, 46,219 bbls. Resin, 861 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 3,135 bbls. Spirits do., 3,223 bbls. Tar.... And afloat, 3,867 bbls. Resin and 447 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—Business has shown only a very moderate degree of animation, even in the leading kinds, with values, in most instances, favoring buyers.... Linseed quoted at 68c.@70c.... Crude Whale quoted at 50c.; Crude Sperm at $1@$1 02½; Manufactured Whale at 50c.@55c., and Sperm at $1 12@$1 30.... Prime Lard oil at 58½c.... Crude Menhaden quoted at 30c.@32½c., the latter for light; Manufactured do. at from 32c.@40c. for pressed, light color, and 42½c. extra bleached.... Crude Cotton-seed at 30c.@33c.; Refined Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, about 40c.@42½c., the latter for prime Summer.... Olive oil, 40c.@41 05; Tanners' Oil, 38c.@37c.; Red Oil, 45c.; Elaine at 45c.@50c.... Other classes of stock about as before.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand in the seaboard markets, at a shade stronger prices, as influenced in part by the higher range of values of Crude on United Certificates, quoted here, for early delivery, at 7¾c. bid.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@13½c. for standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 6¼c.@7c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 5½c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¾c. bid.... At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¾c. bid.... At the Petroleum Exchange speculation has been quite brisk in United Certificates of Crude, here and at the primary markets, opening at $1; ranging from 94⅜c.@$1, closing at 94⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Hog Products have been rather more sought after, and have been quoted steadier.... MESS PORK attracted more attention for prompt delivery; quoted at $11 10@$11 15; sales of 700 bbls., including new at $11 10@$11 15, and old at $10 65.... And in the option line, Western Mess has been in light demand, but quoted up 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., with June options leaving off at $11 10@$11 15, and July at $11 15@$11 25; August at $11 30@$11 35; September at $11 30@$11 35; no sales reported.... The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 56,922 bbls., (of which 9,000 bbls. old and 47,922 bbls. new,) against a total of 61,008 bbls. May 1, 1880, and 82,080 bbls. June 1, 1879.... Receipts in May, 25,734 warehouse bbls. and 20,754 New-York bbls.; exports in May, 23,093 bbls.... DRESSED HOGS have been more freely dealt in, with City quoted at 5 11-16c.@5¾c., and Pigs at 6c.... CUT-MEATS dull at unaltered prices.... BACON in light demand; Long Clear quoted at 6¼c.; Short Clear at 6⅝c.... A moderate business has been reported in Western Steam LARD, for early delivery, at a shade higher figures; quoted at $6 95; sales of 943 tcs. at $6 95.... And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been in fair request at a slight advance, with June closing at $6 90@$6 95; July at $6 95; August at $7@$7 02½; September at $7 05@$7 07½.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 250 tcs., June, at $6 90; 3,250 tcs. July, at $6 95@$6 97½; 4,250 tcs. August, at $6 97½@$7 05; 1,000 tcs. September, at $7 05@$7 10; 250 tcs., buyers' option, the remainder of the year, at $7 20.... City Steam Lard in demand; quoted at the close at $6 90, and 180 tcs. sold at $6 90. Of No. 1 City, sales of 250 tcs. at $6 65.... A light call noted for Refined Lard; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 25. Sales reported of 250 tcs.... Stock of Lard here to-day, 54,938 tcs. prime, 1,927 tcs. off grade, and 3,922 tcs. Stearine, or a total of 60,787 tcs., against a total of 57,535 tcs. May 1, 1880, and 120,381 tcs. June 1, 1879.... Receipts of Lard in May, 32,073 tcs.; exports of do., in May, 73,055 tcs.... BEEF and BEEF HAMS quiet at previous prices.... Stock of Beef in packing yards here to-day, 5,608 tcs. and bbls. (of which all new,) against a total of 6,083 tcs. and bbls. May 1, 1880, and 1,129 tcs. and bbls. June 1, 1879.... Receipts of Beef here in May, 680 tcs. and bbls.... A fair inquiry prevails for TALLOW, with sales noted of 125,000 ℔. at 6c.@6¼c.... STEARINE in moderate demand at firmer prices; City quoted at 8¼c., and Western at 8c.

SALT—Trade has been on a very moderate scale since our last, on the basis of about former quotations.

SALTPETRE—Very quiet at previous figures.

SOAP—A restricted business noted, with Castile quoted 6¾c.@6¾c.; Colgate's Family, 7¾c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—The leading kinds attracted a very limited share of attention within our previous range.

STARCH—Business has been to a fair aggregate, with Corn, in bbls. and bxs., quoted steady at 3¾c.@4c.; Potato, 4c.@4½c.

SUMAC—Has been in limited request at from $60@$75 for inferior to fancy, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $87 50@$90.

SUGARS—A limited movement has been reported in Raws on the recently modified basis of 7¼c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining Cuba, with sales reported of 150 hhds. Guadaloupe Sugars at 7 7-16c.... A moderate call prevails for Refined, including Cut-loaf at 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Granulated, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Soft White, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Soft Yellow, 7c.@8½c.... Stock of Raw Sugars in first hands here to-day, 129,365 hhds., 8,658 bxs., 399,756 bags, (and 6,728 hhds. Melado,) against 67,686 hhds., 25,873 bxs., 769,479 bags (and 2,782 hhds. Melado) same time last year.

TEAS—Dull and weak; 500 half-chests Oolong sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been rather more active at about former rates.... Sales reported of 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4c.@14c.; 1,150 1879 cases Pennsylvania, 15c.@22c.; 51 cases 1877 do. on private terms; 50 cases 1879 New-England, 15c.@20c.; 400 bales Havana, 88c.@$1 10.... Receipts of domestic Leaf in May, 3,787 hhds.; sales and deliveries since, 3,570 hhds., (of sales, 2,450 hhds., there were 1,600 hhds. for export;) stock in the inspection warehouses here this morning, 32,758 hhds., against 22,207 hhds. same date last year.... Receipts of Spanish Tobacco here in May, 2,047 bales; sales and reshipments, 7,778 bales; stock to-day, 27,347 bales, against 31,775 bales June 1, 1879.... Sales of Seed-leaf here in May, 7,074 cases, of which 675 cases for export.

WHISKY—Without reported movement; quoted at $1 13 bid.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation for Grain has been more sought after, but at low quotations, here and at the outports, under continued free offerings of room on berth and tonnage for charter for early use. Tonnage for Petroleum met with a moderate call, on the basis of previous figures. Tonnage for Naval Stores, Lumber, Ice, and general cargo in less demand, but without further important change. A slower movement noted in tonnage for South America and the West Indies. Vessels for Deals in slack request, and quoted weak as to rates. Vessels suited to the Coal trade also depressed, on a much less satisfactory inquiry.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,250 bales Cotton at 11-64d.@¼d., nearly all through freight, and in good part by outport steamers as low as 11-64d.@3-16d.; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 12.9d.@2s., chiefly through freight and by outport steamers as low as 1s. 9d.; 5,100 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipments, at 15s.@17s. 6d., and mainly by outport steamers as low as 15s.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5d.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 4,300 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 20s.@30s., (mainly through freight,) and as low as [illegible] by outport steamers; [illegible] at 30s.... [illegible] Beef, of local shipment, at 4s. 6d.; 3,800 bxs. Butter and 4,500 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; Leather quoted down to 40s., with less demand noted; equal to 700 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., mainly through freight and by outport steamers as low as 15s. 6d.; and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 16s. 3d.@20s. (Canned Goods by regular lines at 20s.;) small lots of Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 25s.@27s. 6d. And, by sail, 100 tons Heavy Goods at 16s. 3d.@17s. 6d.; and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 10s.@13s. 9d.; and by sail and steam, from New-Orleans, further shipments of 7,600 bales Cotton at 11-32d.@13-32d., chiefly at ⅜d.... FOR LONDON—By steam, 3,100 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported within the range of 1s. 9d.@2s. 6d.; 5,000 sacks Flour and Meal at 16s. 3d.@17s. 6d., mostly of local shipment at 17s. 6d.; 48,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.; 16,000 bushels do. at 4¾d., closing at 4¾d. bid, and up to 5d. asked, showing more firmness in this line; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 30s.@37s. 6d.; 1,450 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 20s.@30s.; [illegible] tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s.; 2,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods at from [illegible] (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.)... FOR [illegible] Flour at [illegible]; [illegible] tons Measurement Goods at 15s. 6d.@18s., and [illegible] of Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s.... FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 7½d., through freight, by outport steamers as low as 1s. 9d.; 4,600 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipment, at 17s. 6d.@20s., (by outport steamers and forward shipment as low as 17s. 6d.;) 24,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.; 700 pkgs. Butter and small lots of Cheese at 40s.; 3,000 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s. @30s., (by outport steamers as low as 25s.) ⅌ ton, [illegible] ⅌ tierce, and 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; 400 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 30s.@35s., and Measurement Goods at 25s.@30s. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ⅌ ton.... FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 400 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 100 tons Heavy Goods, 27s. 6d.@30s.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 700 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 30s.@37s. 6d. Also, a British bark, [illegible] tons, hence, with about 3,750 bbls. Naphtha at 3s. 11½d.... FOR AVONMOUTH—By steam, [illegible] bushels Wheat, at 4½d. ⅌ bushel.... FOR NEWCASTLE—By steam, 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. 6d.... FOR WATERFORD—A British ship, 1,485 tons, with about 1,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6½d.... FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A British steamship, 1,377 tons, with about 10,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.... FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Italian bark, 435 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 3d.; another, 458 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 4s. 3d.; a British bark, 398 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. (option of the Continent;) a Norwegian bark, 761 tons, with about 4,800 quarters do., from do., same conditions; another, with about 3,600 quarters do. from do., same terms; three foreign barks, with, respectively, about 5,000, 4,000, and 3,600 quarters do., from Baltimore, June clearance, reported at 4s. 3d.; three, do. (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 4,500, 4,000, and 3,900 quarters do., from do., July loading, at 5s.; three do. (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 3,500, 3,100, and 3,000 quarters do. from do., August loading, at 5s. 3d.; a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) with about 9,000 quarters do., from do., August clearance, reported at 5s.; another, (to arrive,) with about 10,500 quarters do., from do., reported on private terms, quoted for late July and early August loading, at 5s.; a German bark, 447 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Naphtha at 3s. 1½d., flat, (to the United Kingdom.)... FOR THE CONTINENT—Two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 6,500 and 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 6d., (options excluding Rouen.)... FOR HAVRE—By steam, 1,100 pkgs. Provisions, mostly through freight, reported at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 1,500 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. And, by sail, equal to 250 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.... FOR BAYONNE—A foreign bark, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.... FOR ST. MALO—A foreign brig, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 4½d.... FOR BORDEAUX—A British bark, 384 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s., (option of Bayonne at 5s. 3d.)... FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 300 tons Provisions at 30s. Also, a British bark, 738 tons, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s.... FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Rhein, 500 bales Cotton at [illegible]; 3,000 bushels Corn at 1.50 reichmarks; 3,000 bushels Rye, same rate; 350 tcs. Lard on private terms; 50 tcs. Hams at 1.50 reichmarks; 150 bales Tobacco at 6 reichmarks; 100 tons measurement goods, 75 Hay Rakes, and 94 bales Peltries at proportionate rates.... FOR HAMBURG—By steam, 300 pkgs. Provisions on private terms, quoted at 1.50@1.60 reichmarks; and equal to 250 tons general cargo within the range of 70@100 do.; and, by sail, 150 tons Provisions, and 300 tons Measurement Goods, (of cargo of a German bark, 563 tons, recently placed on the berth,) at current rates, quoted at 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton.... FOR WOLGAST—A Norwegian bark, 410 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d.... FOR A BALTIC PORT—A Norwegian bark, 436 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s.... FOR LISBON—An Italian bark, 497 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, on private terms.... FOR OPORTO—A British bark, 275 tons, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, in shippers' bags, from Philadelphia, at 11½c.... FOR GIBRALTAR AND ORDERS, TO A FRENCH OR ITALIAN PORT—An American brig, 287 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Cotton-seed-oil, from New-Orleans, at 3s. 6d.... FOR VALENCIA—An Italian brig, 365 tons, hence, with 1,500 bbls. Alcohol, at 4s. 6d.; and 1,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d.... FOR HALIFAX, N. S.—An American schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, at $1 25, and back with Ice, reported on private terms.... FOR BOSTON—Ten schooners, hence, with Coal, reported within the range of 75c.@85c.... FOR SOUTH BOSTON—A schooner, with Coal, from Elizabethport, at $1.... FOR NAHANT—A schooner, with Coal, from Port Johnson, at $1.... FOR NEW-YORK—A schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $9; two do., with do., from ports in Georgia, at $7 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 255 bales; gross, 1,035 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,875 bales; to the Continent, 701 bales; coastwise, 2,540 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 130,121 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—Cotton in some demand, but unchanged; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11c.@11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; net receipts, 107 bales; exports, Continent, 1,700 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 5,346 bales.

MOBILE, June 1.—Cotton firm for higher grades, weak for lower grades; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 15 bales; exports, coastwise, 390 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 15,915 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 57 bales; gross, 87 bales; shipments, 400 bales; sales, 355 bales; stock, 20,545 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11 1-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 311 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 10,146 bales.

GALVESTON, June 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅜c.; net receipts, 43 bales; gross, 53 bales; stock, 18,664 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 1.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10⅞c.; receipts, 109 bales; shipments, 2,050 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 32,470 bales.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 1.—The Printing-cloth market has been active in demand, with sales of nearly 100,000 pieces, spots and futures, at 4 1-16c. [illegible], and 4 3-16c. cash for 64 squares, and closed firm at 4⅛c. asked.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—BOCCACCIO.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—PRESTIDIGITATION. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—EVANGELINE. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—PINAFORE.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary barometer, stationary or falling, followed by rising, temperature, northerly, veering to easterly, winds, partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains.

The eve of to-day's Convention left the supporters of Gen. GRANT united and sanguine. Two hundred and ninety delegates appeared at the Grant caucus and joined in a pledge to support their candidate while any chance remained for his nomination. It is claimed that sixty others whose votes can be counted on for GRANT were not present at the meeting. The very modest statement of probabilities given by one of our correspondents credits GRANT with at least 330 votes on the first ballot. Firm as may be the cohesion of the anti-Grant elements on such a question as the enforcement of the unit rule, they are not likely to hold together long enough to make GRANT'S defeat the foregone conclusion which the Blaine and Sherman managers profess to regard it. Many of the supporters of BLAINE prefer GRANT to SHERMAN; of the supporters of SHERMAN, there are few who would not rather have GRANT than BLAINE, while among the Edmunds and Washburne men there are several who will vote for GRANT after a complimentary vote for their own candidate. The total abrogation of the unit rule would only serve to reveal the unassailable strength of GRANT, and by so doing would rally to his support a large proportion of that floating vote which figures so prominently in this Convention.

Whatever may be the issue of the Chicago Convention, it is evident that it has furnished an occasion for the political suicide of some ambitious New-York politicians. He must be a simple-minded person who supposes that Messrs. WOODIN, ROBERTSON, and HUSTED have been deterred by overmastering scruples of conscience from voting as the State Convention dictated. They are not the kind of persons out of which martyrs are made, and all three have been remarkable for keeping their convictions well in hand when likely to interfere with their self-interest. Mr. HUSTED'S inability to make up his mind about how he should vote is found to have been closely connected with his modest ambition to be nominated as the Vice-President on the Grant ticket, and Mr. WOODIN'S sneaking fashion of eluding the pledge which he formally accepted was shown to have had some other motive than a regard for the wishes of his constituents. It is clear that patriots of this stripe form a very dubious acquisition to any cause. Their sense of their own claims goes so much beyond what any party can afford to recognize that, whether their treachery leave them on the winning or losing side, they will be equally left in the unpleasant position of men whom friends and enemies alike will be very glad to ignore.

The payments on the public debt during the month of May have been remarkably large, amounting, in round numbers, to $16,000,000, or, precisely, to $15,928,088 87. This statement shows a high degree of general ease, especially so far as the reductions have been made from the receipts from internal revenue. The Customs receipts, which have been very large and are constantly tending to increase, bear a similar interpretation, though not to the same extent. There can be no more conclusive test of the amount of money in the community devoted to the purchase of the more expensive comforts and of luxuries than the sums received from taxation under our present system. In some respects the case thus proved is not healthy, being the result of extravagance rather than of increased prosperity. But on the whole, taken in connection with other evidence, the condition of the revenues may be regarded as encouraging. The general testimony of business men is that the activity in commercial affairs has lost much of its feverishness, and is now confined for the most part to legitimate fields.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was before the Senate yesterday, and on nearly every item acted upon the appropriations of the House were increased. The function of the "upper house," as a check upon haste and extravagance—a sort of brake on the impetuosity of the more popular body—is rapidly becoming a matter of tradition. There are few subjects that are not treated, on the whole, with greater care and in a more conservative spirit by the Representatives than by the Senators. Much of this undesirable change has been brought about by the increased value and extent of the patronage which is shared in by the Senate, and which has tended to attract energy and attention, to the exclusion of affairs of real importance. Men who are engaged in a heated scramble for offices in "executive session" cannot readily become disinterested statesmen when the doors are opened. One of the greatest benefits which would arise from a genuine civil service reform would be a restoration of the Senate to something like its former dignity and elevation.

The virtue of the Maine Democrats has succumbed once more to the blandishments of the Greenbackers, and fusion is perpetuated. There were indications that the hard-money wing of the party would prevail, and that a "straight-out" nomination for Governor would be made. But the two conventions assembled in Bangor yesterday, and the propinquity of Greenbacker and Democrat was too much for the latter. The Greenbackers, having nominated HARRIS M. PLAISTED on a wildly extreme platform of their own, adjourned. The Democrats had taken a recess meantime, and when they came together again they also nominated PLAISTED, and then ran away, as if ashamed of what they had done. They did not even tarry to formulate a platform or nominate Presidential Electors. The fusion is complete. Last year the Democrats nominated GARCELON, an alleged hard-money man of the boneless species, while the Greenbackers nominated SMITH. Both parties fused on the Legislative ticket. The result was a defeat of the Fusionists and GARCELON'S attempt to steal the Legislature. This year both parties, warned by their reverses, cheerfully drop every semblance of principle and unite for plunder.

As was to have been anticipated, the Brooklyn Mayor, Democrat, and the Controller, Republican, have so far failed to agree in the choice of single heads of departments for that city under the recently-enacted law. It must be said for the Controller that the names presented by him, though those of Republicans exclusively, are worthy of general approval. Gen. JOURDAN, proposed as Chief of Police, is an ardent politician, but he is an able executive officer, and has performed the duties of his position with skill and energy. Mr. WILLIAM M. THOMAS, as head of the Department of Buildings, and Dr. CRANE, as head of the Department of Health, are entirely unexceptionable. The former is a man of wide experience and the highest reputation for integrity and business capacity, and the latter served with credit in the office to which he is now named. The objection to this class of men by the Mayor cannot be that they are Republicans, (indeed, he named Mr. THOMAS among his own selections,) but that they do not include any Republicans owned or run by Mr. MCLAUGHLIN.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A rudimentary organism consisting chiefly of stomach can defy a thousand dangers to which the possessors of highly-developed nerves and brain are subject; so a political party which is held together merely to appropriate the spoils of office has no such crises in its history as a party which seeks to embody the intelligence and the conscience of a free people. Since the Republican Party first assumed an organized form it has never been brought face to face with the business of nominating its Presidential candidate without having to stake upon the results of that nomination not only its own future, but also much that is essential to the development of free institutions. The seventh National Convention of the Republican Party, whose sessions begin at Chicago to-day, is certainly not the least momentous of the memorable representative gatherings of the party during the last quarter of a century. Between the 1,300,000 Republicans who voted for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention of 1856 and the 5,000,000 who will vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention of 1880 there is at least this much in common, that in their keeping are the principles on which depend the stability and unity of the American Republic. The issues may be less simple and the party faith less fervid than they were twenty-four years ago. It is of the nature of party organization to harden into rigidity, and of party principles to become stereotyped, and the vitality of the Republican Party has suffered from both tendencies. But the party is as capable now as it was in its first campaign of expanding its aims with the growing knowledge, and elevating its methods with the clearer moral sense, of the people. It stands now as it has always done, the representative of all the most vigorous and progressive elements in the grandest system of reconcilation between liberty and order which the world has seen.

There could have been no such controversy as that which will culminate in the Convention to-day had the party been drilled into dull and passive obedience, had discipline crushed out all spontaneous action and independent thought. For, while adroit political managers may use for their own purposes the objections to a unit rule without caring a straw for either principle or precedent, these objections would not be the force which they are did they not find their origin in the ever-watchful Republican jealousy of any encroachment on the freedom of the individual. So, in a less degree, with the opposition to any man holding the Presidency for a third term. There is much in that to command respect, since those who sincerely dread the abrogation of what they regard as "unwritten law" do so in virtue of that sedulous concern for the maintenance of equal rights and reciprocal duties which are of the very essence of Republicanism. The Chicago Convention would be a less turbulent body if the party which it represents enjoyed less vigorous vitality; the struggle for its nomination would be a less bitter and protracted one were the conviction wanting that the nomination is equivalent to an election. It would be dangerous to predict in advance that the Convention will do the very wisest thing within its power, but it is perfectly safe to assume that its blunders will be due rather to an incapacity to clearly discern what is the right thing to do than from any perverse preference for the wrong. The party has outlived much of its aggressiveness, and fails to show the same boldness in dealing with new issues that it manifested in its earlier days, but it still rests on the fundamental assumption that truth is better than expediency and justice than success.

Perhaps the strongest reason that has been given for the nomination of Gen. GRANT is that he would represent better than any of his prominent rivals the distinctively national character of Republican doctrine and the breadth and comprehensiveness of the party's aims. His candidacy would be a pledge that the time had come to make an end of the antagonisms born of the war without sacrificing any of its results, that the party knows no sectionalism save what is inconsistent with equal rights, and recognizes no use of force not conferred by the Constitution and the laws. His candidacy would mean a repudiation of the arts of the demagogue and of the tricks of the political trimmer. In a campaign waged for his election some of the old party cries might be useless and some of the familiar flights of oratory out of place. But it would, at least, be a campaign of manly tactics and honest weapons. It would be such a struggle as leads the contestants to respect each other, and does not leave behind it the seeds of undying contempt and hatred. The Republican Party is ready for the new stage of development which such a nomination would bring with it; if its representatives at Chicago are not equally ready, it is either because they are not in thorough sympathy with the impulses of the party, or because in the effort to escape a minor danger they overlook a great and lasting gain.

COMPULSORY CURRENCY.

Now that the adjournment of Congress has been indefinitely postponed, the amateur legislators of that body should contrive a penal statute to enforce the circulation of silver dollars. Nothing short of this will ever satisfy the gentlemen who are in despair over the failure of silver to circulate. Of course, Congressmen must be exempt from this tyranny. Congressmen, as a rule, have a happy faculty for binding heavy burdens for other men's shoulders and escaping from all the labor of carrying any themselves. Members of Congress receive a salary of $416 per month. In silver this tidy sum would weigh about seven pounds and a half. Let us imagine Gen. EWING, or Mr. BLAND, or the Miltonic poet from Wyoming, Mr. DOWNEY, lugging home this burdensome amount of silver coin once a month. No Congressman, however enthusiastic he may be in his advocacy of unlimited silver coinage, has ever manifested the least desire to take his salary in this kind of currency. The dear people must be compelled to receive it. For example, the House has just attached to the Sundry Civil bill, which appropriates more than $20,000,000, a proviso commanding that all disbursements made under its authority shall be in standard silver dollars. The amateur legislators, doubtless, thought they had done a smart thing by their adoption of what may be called a compulsory law of circulation. To say that Congress may compel the people to take a species of money which they do not want is to say that Congress may legislate for a regulation of the laws of supply and demand. The amateur legislators insist that they know what the people want better than the people do. It is told of a frontier whisky-seller, whose primitive arrangements allowed but one sort of liquor at his bar, that a "tender-foot" from the Eastern States drew near his fount and loftily inquired for a "sherry cobbler." The dealer looked at him with wrath and contempt, and, reaching under the bar for his revolver, presented it full in the face of his customer, with the remark, "Whisky is what you want, and whisky is what you'll get." But some people never do know what they want.

Congress should assume the attitude of the frontier caterer. The people timidly ask for gold, greenbacks, national bank notes, or silver certificates. Congress declares that what they really hanker after is silver in dollars. Singularly enough, this has never been followed up by a presentation of the pistol at the head of the citizen who prefers something else. Various compulsory devices have been resorted to; but in vain. The silver accumulates in the Treasury vaults until the authorities are at their wits' end to devise storage-room for it. Complaint is made that the Secretary of the Treasury does not make an earnest effort to put the silver dollars into circulation. Then, again, there are those who say that silver cannot get into general circulation as long as there is a law authorizing holders thereof to change them into certificates of deposit in sums of $20 or upward. At first blush this would seem to be an insuperable barrier to that general outflow of silver coin which the amateur legislators have so long and vainly desired to see. It is plain that an intelligent American citizen, of average muscular strength, and with ordinary carrying capacity as to trouser pockets, would sooner put five pieces of paper, worth twenty silver dollars each into his wallet than burden himself with one hundred silver dollars. Nevertheless, Congress keeps on the books a statute allowing the citizen to take paper certificates in lieu of silver coins, and yet finds fault with him because he does not prefer the metal to the paper. It is a perverse generation. Since Congress refuses to repeal the law giving the creditor of the Government option between silver and silver-certificates, and men persist in choosing the latter and refusing the former, rigorous measures must be adopted. Otherwise, silver will not get into general circulation. No amount of resolutions and expression of Congressional opinion will legislate the silver dollars out of the Treasury vaults.

It is clear, therefore, that we must resort to compulsion. The people do not know what they want. The Government—as represented by the amateur legislators—does know. And, as a wise and strong parent takes his child by the nose and pours down his reluctant throat the unpalatable medicine that is bound to do him good, so a paternal Government should force upon its reluctant citizens the silver which they have thus far steadily refused to take. The laws of the United States may be enforced by the Army and Navy. Shall it be said that the Republic, having invented a beautiful silver dollar, receivable for public dues, is unable to compel its citizens to accept and circulate this coin? To be sure, the Government may be said to be inconsistent in forcing the silver dollar on the people while it allows them to change dollars for paper certificates. But Governments are not bound to be consistent. If the amateur legislators were to repeal the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates and requiring him to keep the silver dollars on hand to redeem the certificates, the creditors of the Government would then be forced to take the silver dollars whether they liked it or not. But this would be consistent, and consistency is objectionable, if not impossible. It remains, therefore, that silver must be forced upon the people, at the point of the bayonet if need be. Gen. EWING, in his large and generous way, says that if the Treasury persists in its high-handed course of hoarding silver there will be a rebellion. We have heard something like this before. But there is a wide-spread belief that rebellion is played out. If Gen. EWING and the amateur legislators really want to test the temper of the people, let them compel them to take unexchangeable silver dollars for currency and go to market with a hand-cart.

A REFRESHING SUBJECT.

The state of mind of that little company of men who are preparing for Capt. HOWGATE'S campaign against the North Pole, wherein it is proposed to capture that elusive object of geographical search by gradual approaches, is to be envied at this time of meteorological and political heat. With every Summer interest in the subject of Polar exploration revives. It is to the mind as iced drinks and cooling salads to the inner man. Geographical societies, with a fine appreciation for the seasonableness of topics, bring up anew the record of past attempts to overcome the frozen barrier that forever guards the mystery of the terminal facilities of the earth's axis. They take perspiring audiences among icebergs and Arctic storms, and divert them with a show of the clumsy antics of the walrus and the grim solitude of the Polar bear, while the aurora garnishes the scene with its fantastic lights through evenings that last for weeks. The sufferings and hardships of the dismal business of pole-hunting are forgotten in the sense of coolness which comes from a contemplation of a region of everlasting ice, where the midnight breezes blow

"From fields that slumber in eternal snow."

It is expected that the *Gulnare* will sail in a few days with the first colony that is to be planted within the Arctic Circle, to form a base of operations for the campaign against the North Pole. It will be the first planting ever done in that elevated latitude. The material for a house is to be taken along, to be put together on some eligible lot which is to be had rent free. This habitation is to be constructed with a view to resisting the ferocious winds and weather of those parts, and to securing as large a measure of comfort as the circumstances will admit of. A stock of provisions and supplies is also to be taken sufficient to last for two years. When this little colony has been placed it will be in for an experience the like of which no company of men ever before enjoyed or suffered, as the case may be; and regarded from this safe distance and in Summer weather, it appears to be not wholly without its attractions and advantages. It may, indeed, be conscientiously recommended to one's troublesome acquaintances as a thing well worth trying as a change from the humdrum mode of existence with which they and their friends are wearied.

Probably the crew and passengers of the *Gulnare* cannot secure themselves against a knowledge of the results of the fierce political conflict at Chicago up to the time of sailing, but they have a hope of departing in happy ignorance of the doings of the Democratic Convention. Then, in a few days they will be beyond the reach of daily newspapers, and for two years the rumors of oppression and deceit, of unsuccessful or successful war, can no longer disturb them. Once housed in their stanch domicile in the regions of ice, the colonists will live in a seclusion more impenetrable than that of dungeons or monasteries. The noise and contentions of the busy world will be shut out by a barrier so wide that not a sound of the hurly-burly will come to their ears. The conflict of the Presidential campaign will pass, but its excitement will not touch them, and the result will be unknown in their wild retreat. Policies may be adopted or abandoned, Administrations may rise and fall, and wars may once more change the boundaries on the map of Europe or of Asia, but they will take no note of the world's mutations during the period of their voluntary exile. There is even a possibility that some of the questions that vex mankind in this and other countries may be settled, the silver dollar made to circulate or to subside to its proper position in the monetary world, and EDISON'S light fulfill the sanguine promise of its earliest flickerings.

And there are conceivable joys in the private housekeeping of the masculine party which is to brave the dread solitudes of the far North. There will be none of the small contentions that the presence of womankind begets and none of the vexations caused by ill-bred children. The servant-girl question will afford them no annoyance. They will have no troublesome neighbors, unless of the kind with whom a settlement may be made with deadly weapons without fear of unpleasant consequences. No inconsiderate dogs or vicious prowlers of the backyard will disturb their slumbers and cause a waste of portable property or of temper. Whatever peculiarities of weather they may have to contend with, they will, at least, be secure from sweltering heat and the unseemly sights and foul odors with which it is attended in the City streets.

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,"

they can pursue the even tenor of their explorations and let the world wag as it will. As to those long excursions by sledge or boat whereby they are expected to feel their way toward the Pole, these are matters in which men of science will take a peculiar interest, while common people will take comfort in thinking of them so long as the heated season lasts. When Winter comes they will cease to be interesting, if they are not altogether forgotten for the time. But just at present it is refreshing to turn from the strife of politics and give our thoughts for a moment to the Howgate Expedition, and to wish it every success.

THE BICYCLE AND THE CANOE.

In accordance with the mysterious law of the Anglo-Saxon nature which forbids a man to indulge in any particular sport unless he can induce several other men to join him, the bicycle-riders have held a convention and organized a national club. The bicycle convention at Newport is to be followed later in the season by a canoe convention at Lake George, where a national canoe club is to be organized. The success of the Newport gathering ought to put the canoe men on their mettle and fill them with a determination to show that canoeing is at least as popular in this country as it is in England.

It is a national characteristic of the Englishman that he regards no athletic, open-air sport as worthy of the name unless it involves a good deal of danger and a fair amount of physical misery. These conditions are fully met by bicycling and canoeing, it being always remembered that the canoe of Christian nations has nothing whatever in common with the birch canoe of the North American heathen. In adopting these two peculiarly English sports we have accepted the dangers and miseries pertaining to each, and a rivalry in suffering is rapidly springing up between the bicyclists and the canoeists. At present these two classes of athletic martyrs are nearly equal in numbers, but whichever class can display the more imposing list of casualties or can achieve the greater amount of misery will gain the first place in the estimation of lovers of open-air sports.

Beyond any doubt, the bicycle breaks more bones than the canoe. The bicycle is cheaper, more enduring, and far more fascinating than the horse, but it is much more vicious. It is liable at any moment to throw its rider and to break him to a greater or less extent. Usually, its fiendish instincts are satisfied with the breakage of a nose or a finger, but it is very apt to break legs, heads, and even necks. The utmost skill cannot guard the bicyclist against this always threatening danger. In spite of the romance and adventures which a bicycle journey affords, cautious people prefer the safer and more prosaic horse. This is what Mr. TENNYSON meant to express when he remarked that for his part he had rather have—

—"Fifty years of Europe
Than a bicycle of Cathay,"—

using "Europe" and "Cathay" as the synonyms of prose and romance.

While the bicyclist can point with pride and a crippled finger to his broken nose, to his crutches, or to the sling in which he carries his broken arm, it must be confessed that the canoeist can only show a few blisters on his hands, and hint at the existence of others. Canoeing does not break bones, except in very rare instances. Of course, if, in running a rapid, the canoe strikes, and the canoeist jumps overboard on the wrong side, the canoe may throw herself against a leg with sufficient violence to scrape it to a most delightful extent, but the leg is in little danger of breakage. Among every hundred bicyclists it is estimated that during a given season there will be broken eleven fingers, two legs, and five arms, together with 8 per cent. of noses and ½ per cent. of necks. Among an equal number of canoeists there will be in all not more than seven abraded legs, and no broken bones whatever. Thus, in point of breakages, the bicyclists have a very large advantage over the canoeists. The canoeist, however, is liable to be drowned, and although only one-eighth of 1 per cent. of all English and American canoeists have yet been drowned, this possibility of drowning is something which the most boastful bicyclist must admit is beyond his reach.

But the moment we come to compare the misery of canoeing with the misery of bicycling, the superiority of the former is seen to be enormous. The bicyclist undergoes a few unimportant cramps, but with that exception he does not know what real misery is. While the canoeist cooks his own wretched meals and burns his unhappy fingers, the bicyclist stops at a comfortable hotel and eats what Western statesmen call a "square meal." During the day the canoeist is constantly getting wet, and subsequently baking himself in the sun, while the bicyclist is dry, and can, if he chooses, protect himself from the sun. At night, while the bicyclist is reveling in the loathsome luxury of a bed at the hotel, the canoeist is trying to sleep in his canoe, with a hard board for his bed, and the mosquitoes singing his lullaby. The average canoeist is rarely able to move his cramped legs on awaking in the morning, and has to drag himself out of his canoe with groans and execrations, but the bicyclist is called from a spring mattress rested and ready for a comfortable breakfast. There is probably no athletic sport in the world which can for a moment be compared with canoeing in the wide variety and bitter torture of the physical miseries which it entails, and all fair-minded bicyclists must, however reluctantly, admit that this is true. When we consider the greater dangers of bicycling and the supreme suffering of canoeing, we cannot readily decide which of the two is the more enticing sport. The man who has become addicted to one will probably insist upon regarding the other as inferior to it. When the public, however, sees the canoe regatta on Lake George, and notes the percentage of wet and cramped canoeists, there can be no doubt that the vast superiority of canoeing over bicycling will be enthusiastically recognized by the spectators.

It will be a surprise to a large number of our American women to be told that the white wax, of which they make such constant use when engaged in their household sewing, is the diseased secretion of a peculiar species of fly found in the eastern portions of Central China. Most of our countrywomen, if they have given a thought to the subject, have supposed that this white wax was some refined product of ordinary bees-wax—an article that has about it the conditions of cleanliness and healthfulness, which is more than can be said of exudations of insects due to some bodily malady. These flies apparently become diseased from feeding on the leaves of a particular kind of evergreen tree or shrub, of which they are exceedingly fond. The twigs of these trees in certain seasons of the year are thickly covered with flies, who, in time, leave upon them a thick incrustation of white matter. When this has increased to a sufficient size the branch is cut off and immersed in boiling water, which causes the wax to come to the surface in the shape of a viscid substance, which is skimmed off, cleansed, and afterward allowed to cool in pans. The trade in this article is quite an extensive one, as it is estimated that last year the crop was worth not less than $3,250,000.

The ground on which the inter-collegiate athletic games were contested on Saturday last was said to be too mellow. After making all due allowance on this head, however, it must be said that a comparison of the records then made with those made by contestants from the English universities a few weeks previously, is not so favorable to the Americans as might have been expected. WENDELL, of Harvard, won the 100-yard dash in 0:10 4-5, after winning a trial heat in 0:10 2-5; the Cambridge record was 0:10 1-5. The same record—5 feet 1¼ inches—was made by SOREN, of Harvard, in a standing high jump, and DENNISTON, of Harvard, in a running high jump. The Cambridge representatives' record this year was 5 feet 9 inches, which makes our records seem bad enough, but in 1877, BROOKS, of Oxford, who measured 6 feet 1¼ inches in height, after clearing the bar, turned and walked under it without stooping. CUYLER, of Yale, won the one-mile run in 4:37 3-5, which was but one-fifth of a second slower than the best amateur record here. Oxford's record was 4:28 4-5. In the New-York Athletic Club games, on Monday last, MYERS, of the Manhattan Club, lowered the record at a mile to 4:29¼, but even that will have to be lowered some two seconds to equal English standards. THAYER, of the University of Pennsylvania, covered 20 feet 2 inches in a running broad jump, but the Oxford man cleared 20 feet 11¾ inches. On Monday last, however, VOORHEES, of the Brooklyn Club, beat them both with a record of 21 feet. WENDELL, of Harvard, won the one-quarter-mile run very prettily in 0:55 1-5, but he would have fared badly if he had been matched with the Cambridge man who made the same distance in 0:51 3-5.

HENRI ROCHEFORT is an extreme sensationalist. He is as uneasy as a lobster in boiling water when he cannot be the centre of some current notoriety. Ever since he has been obliged to stay in Geneva, awaiting a general amnesty from France embracing political offenders of his class, he has chafed like a caged hyena, and made every effort to keep himself before the public by writing what may be called rampant pronunciamentos to the very reddest of Red Republican journals. His latest screed is addressed to the Prefect of Police at Paris, whom he threatens with personal chastisement for the wounds received by his son during the late Communistic demonstration in that city. He assumes, absurdly enough, that the Prefect is directly and individually responsible for the injuries done the youth, and charges that the officer opposes the expected amnesty because he is afraid of punishment at the journalist's hands. This is the essence of braggadocio, and is unworthy of ROCHEFORT, who, as a man of courage, proved on more than one occasion, should not so lightly question the courage of others. Only bullies and poltroons are, as a rule, addicted to this; and he is not a poltroon, though it must be confessed that he sometimes plays the bully. He became a prominent political character while editor of *La Lanterne* in 1869, and he created such a commotion in Paris that since that time he has never been able to endure anything akin to tranquillity. No Frenchman of the day has led a more exciting life during the last 12 years. From the day he was banished from the *Figaro*, on account of the menaces of the imperial administration, he has fought duels, been fined, thrown into prison, been a fugitive, a transported convict, has escaped, has lectured in this City, and returned to Europe. He has lived in Geneva since, biding his time, as he would say, for revenge upon his enemies, who are everybody that fails to accept his views on all subjects. ROCHEFORT, a true irreconcilable, will be back in Paris ere long to resume his fierce agitations and air once more his colossal egotism. As he is but 50 years old, he can yet give the Government, whatever its form, no little trouble. He is a constitutional and incurable malcontent.

Great as has been the quantity of precious metals found in this country, it is thought by many persons who have closely studied the subject that their product has only begun. During the last 10 years we have advanced from $17,320,000 silver and $33,750,000 gold to $45,846,100 silver and $44,880,223 gold, and it is asserted that in the next decade this amount will be more than quadrupled. From 1870 to 1877 the yield of gold exceeded that of silver in the Republic; but since then the yield of silver has exceeded that of gold by nearly $5,600,000, caused in part by the discovery of the great silver mines at Leadville, Col., and in part by the decrease in the gold product of the Comstock lode in Nevada, which is 41 1-5 per cent. of the whole. The diminution in Comstock in 1878-9 was $12,464,481 in silver and gold, while the increase in Colorado of silver was $8,000,000. The exact yield of gold and silver in the last nine years is, as near as can be reckoned:

	Silver.	Gold.
1870	$17,320,000	$33,750,000
1871	19,286,000	34,398,000
1872	19,924,429	36,177,395
1873	27,483,302	39,206,558
1874	29,699,122	38,466,488
1875	31,635,239	39,968,194
1876	38,292,924	42,886,935
1877	45,846,109	44,880,223
1878	37,248,137	37,576,030
1879	37,032,857	31,470,262

In the United States, $4,000,000 gold is annually consumed in making jewelry and for other arts. Last year about $74,400,000 gold was imported into America, which, added to the home production, gives an increase of $160,170,262. If we add the $37,032,857 of silver yield, we have $143,202,119 of monetary increase to the nation's wealth. Prodigious as this increment seems, it is insignificant compared with the possibilities of the future. The large and sudden outpouring of Eastern capital into the trans-Mississippi region will cause an extraordinary development of the mineral wealth of the West.

AID FOR GEN. HATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Owing to the disadvantages under which Gen. Hatch is laboring in pursuing Victoria's band of Apaches in New-Mexico, having lost his horses and been compelled to follow the Indians on foot, certain companies have been ordered from the Department of the Missouri to proceed to New-Mexico as far beyond Albuquerque as the cars go, where they will be met with orders from the commanding officer of the District of New-Mexico. The companies are to go in full strength, fully equipped for field service, with 30 days' rations from the time of taking the cars. The companies are as follows: Two companies of the Fourth Cavalry; Company H, Sixteenth Infantry; Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, and one full company from Fort Reno. Gen. Hatch's command cannot be remounted until the appropriation for the next fiscal year becomes available.

HOW A JUDGE GAINED A HORSE.

From the New-Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

Judge H. B. Munson, of Seymour, was in the city a day or two ago looking for a watch-dog. His house is in the middle of a 10-acre lot, and his barn is some distance from his house. He wanted the dog for the protection of his premises at night. Some years ago he had a watch-dog which proved a very good investment. One night he was awakened by the barking of his dog. He went to the barn to learn what had caused the commotion. As he approached he saw a man disappearing around the corner of the barn. He entered, and found his horse bridled, and found a strange horse saddled and bridled. The thief had evidently been prepared to start away with both horses when Judge Munson approached. As it was, he left the one he had brought, and, although it was advertised, nobody appeared to claim it, and it became the property of Judge Munson.

GENERAL NOTES.

Forgy & Beery is the name of a business firm in Dayton, Ohio.

Ex-Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is to deliver the address before the Literary Society of Roanoke College, Virginia, on the 15th inst.

Mr. John W. Woltz, of Fredericksburg, has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Republicans of the First District of Virginia.

A California journal denounces the newspapers of several rival towns for what it calls their continual howling for the establishment of impracticable business enterprises at commercially undesirable points.

The Boston *Herald* tells the story of an enthusiastic veteran, who, upon getting his pension papers entitling him to $1,600 arrears, remarked as he left the City Hall, "By George, if I could meet the dastardly rebel that shot me, I would treat him."

The June dividends payable in Boston aggregate $4,405,125. Of manufacturing companies, Boston increases from 3 to 4 per cent.; Cocheco, 4 to 5 per cent.; Langdon, 4 to 5 per cent., and Lowell, $20 to $30 per share. Lancaster decreases from 10 to 7½ per cent.

The San Francisco *Alta* finds it in its heart to commend the late California Democratic State Convention for this one thing—that it held out no olive branch to the Sand Lot. Nearly all of those who were prominent in its deliberations, it says, are well known as strong opponents of Kearney's party.

The late Michael Malone, of Lancaster, Penn., bequeathed $8,000 to Bishop Shanahan "for the erection of a cathedral," and $500 for masses for the repose of his soul; $5,000 for the orphanage of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Lancaster; $8,000 for the liquidation of the debt of St. Anthony's Church, of the same city, and $2,000 to the school attached.

The Portland (Oregon) *Bee* asserts that a resident of that city, whose weight for 15 years averaged 286 pounds, has been falling away for the past year from no apparent cause, until now he weighs only 164 pounds. The *Bee* says that he appears to suffer no inconvenience from the loss of flesh, and "feels no pain, except perhaps a mortifying consciousness of the peculiar appearance of his general flabbiness."

Speaking of the arrest of John W. Hull, in Montreal, on the charge of swindling Mrs. Stone, of Philadelphia, out of $5,000, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday says: "The Chief of Police telegraphed to the Montreal authorities to hold Hull until a lawyer, sent by Mrs. Stone, should arrive there, and it is probable that Hull will give up the money and will be released. The extradition treaty with Great Britain does not provide for a case of this kind, and he cannot be brought here for trial."

Three of the six men arrested at New-Orleans for firing the ship Iron Cross have confessed their guilt. Among them is the watchman of the vessel. The crime was committed for money, at the instigation of a man who buys and sells junk. From the statement made by the men, it appears that the attempt to fire the cotton was solely for the purpose of getting salvage, and not with any intention to burn the ship. Before the matter is settled, it is expected that some startling information will be gained respecting the recent numerous fires in cotton-laden ships at the port of New-Orleans.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* relates the following: "A Bridgeport gentleman has been pasturing a horse a few miles out in the country, and yesterday went out after it. Seeing an old farmer coming to town with a load of hay, he offered him 50 cents to lead the horse down behind the load, but could make no bargain until it had been arranged that a blanket should be carefully spread over the hay so that the horse couldn't eat any of it on the way down." Naturally, the *Standard's* assumption is that the farmer was "a mighty mean man." Possibly, however, he was an excessively honest one, and had already weighed and sold the load.

A Georgia paper, which wants Robert Toombs for Governor of the State, thus talks about him: "Toombs is a safe man; one in whom the great masses of Georgia can place implicit reliance; his heart is with them to the last extremity; he knows nothing but duty—duty to his State; duty to his fellow-countrymen; duty first, last, and forever—such a man is Robert Toombs. Grand in his isolation, grand in his consistency to principle, grand in his integrity, grand in his fidelity to his people and the Constitution of his fathers, grand in his denouncements of spoliations and wrongs done in the name of liberty. Such a man deserves the highest and last honor that Georgians can bestow; he has signified his willingness to serve his State as Governor if his people with one acclaim call him to the helm."

GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 31.

As was generally anticipated, the movement of flour and grain to the East through Buffalo this year is very large; in fact, it has been heavier thus far than in any preceding season. The receipts of flour for May are 64,490 barrels in excess of those for the corresponding month in 1879, and 89,690 barrels for the season, or double the arrivals for last year. The grain movement is equally gratifying, the excess for the month standing at 3,173,897 bushels. For the season up to May 29 the receipts compare as follows: In 1880, 22,071,641 bushels, to 8,361,989 in 1879. The exports by canal are also unusually large. The totals for all kinds of grain compare as follows: 1880, 11,582,529 bushels; 1879, 6,506,000 bushels, and 1878, 13,000,400 bushels. Although this is the largest movement ever reported in the same number of days, there was no unusual stir or excitement attending it, and freights have ruled at fairly remunerative rates and no more. When the grain shipments are considered in connection with the immense quantities of coarse freight that have been forwarded to the East by water during the same period, an idea of the value of the Erie Canal may be obtained. In the transportation of bulky commodities it is of more importance to the country than all the railways together.

OBITUARY.

RUFUS ANDERSON, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson died on Sunday at Boston, Mass. He was born Aug. 17, 1796, at North Yarmouth, Me., and, slender and delicate in his youth, and of a family ravaged by consumption, gave little promise of the long and useful life which he enjoyed. When he was graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1818, he took a voyage to South America, and a few years later spent a Winter in Cuba, and in each case the trip proved beneficial. Upon completing his theological studies at Andover, in 1822, he took charge of the foreign correspondence and assisted in the other editorial labors connected with the *Missionary Herald*, in Boston. In 1832 he became Corresponding Secretary, which position he held until 1866. After that time, until his resignation, in 1875, his invaluable experience was made available, he serving as a member of the Prudential Committee. The first course of lectures on foreign missions at Andover was delivered by Dr. Anderson, and was repeated at several other theological institutions. A history of missions of the board was prepared by him, as well as a large number of reports and papers.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 1.—The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held its tenth session to-day. The Committee on Boundaries presented a report authorizing any part of the Pennsylvania Conference that desired to become attached to contiguous Conferences to attach thereto. The report was adopted, and the New-Jersey representatives entered a protest against the dismemberment of the Pennsylvania Conference. The report of the Committee on Colleges was adopted. The committee recommended 18 names, from which 12 Trustees for the Adrian College should be selected. The following gentlemen were elected: J. T. Murray, J. D. Kuzir, H. F. Ballockoffer, J. G. Clark, and H. Burrough; Directory at Baltimore—G. J. Drinkhouse, editor; W. G. T. Darling, publisher; J. J. Gillespie, Dr. Shaw, J. Mundel, G. G. Westfall, and J. J. Gregory; Directory at Pittsburg—Dr. John Scott, editor; the Rev. James Robinson, publisher.

FRUITS OF EDISON'S LABORS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, N. J., was to-day granted a patent for a magnetic ore separator, which allows magnetic and non-magnetic substances to fall together, and then by magnetic attraction alters or changes the trajectory of the falling magnetic substance without stopping its fall.

CANADIAN CRICKETERS ABROAD.

LONDON, June 1.—At Leeds to-day a match between the Canadian cricketers and 18 of Hunslet and district took place. Hunslet scored 136 and 6 for one wicket. The Canadians scored 71, when the match was drawn.

THE EVE OF THE CONTEST

ESTIMATES BY STATES.

[Continued from First Page.]

Chilton Robbins, member of the Committee on Credentials; C. H. Slinnickson, member of the Committee on Rules; William Walter Phelps, member of the Committee on Resolutions; J. M. Gospill, member of the Committee on Permanent Organization; Judson Kilpatrick, a Vice-President of the Convention, and George A. Halsey, member of the National Committee. It is expected that of the 18 delegates, a great majority will vote on the first ballot for Blaine. Joy is regarded as a Washburne man, and Condit may go with him, while Gospill is regarded as a supporter of Sherman. Vance is for Edmunds when Blaine is out of the way, and on says that two-thirds of the delegates will go with him in such a contingency. The remainder will vote for Sherman and Washburne.

Delaware.—The State of the Bayards is likely to cast six votes for Blaine.

CONFIDENT OF GRANT'S SUCCESS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The movements of the Grant leaders about the Palmer House this evening gave rise to much query, and when Cameron, Conkling, Logan, and a large part of their followers assembled in one room at 10 o'clock to-night, curiosity was redoubled. It is now stated that the Grant managers are much more confident of securing a nomination on the first ballot, in fact are pretty well convinced they can secure it. If they should not and should fail to secure an increased vote on the second ballot, it is rumored that the Grant leaders have decided to throw the votes which they control—some 300 to 325—for Edmunds. The claim is made that this would nominate Edmunds as against any other candidate or combination. The meeting to-night is said to have this ultimate object, although the Grant men still keep a strong front, and claim that they have about 400 votes.

The caucus lasted until midnight. There were nearly 300 delegates in the room. John Wentworth presided. Senator Conkling made a powerful speech setting forth the reasons why they should stand solid for Grant and not be frightened by a parcel of boys, as he characterized the supporters of the opposing candidates. He said all they need do was to be firm, and Gen. Grant would be nominated. He then gave reasons why Gen. Grant should be nominated. He was the strongest man. The Germans of Wisconsin, Ohio, and New-York were eager to support him. He would carry five Southern States, and Conkling pledged that New-York State would give Grant 40,000 majority, even if Seymour were nominated and backed by all of Tilden's influence. Mr. Logan also made a speech, counseling firmness and stating that Grant would be nominated on the second, if not on the first, ballot.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

MONTREAL, June 1.—Mr. Walling, of Philadelphia, has arrived here to prosecute John W. Hull, in jail here, for defrauding Mrs. Stone, a boarding-house keeper, of $5,000, which she had obtained from an insurance company on the policy of her deceased husband. Hull got the money to invest, and then fled. All the money has been recovered here, but it is doubtful if Hull can be held.

Six sailors of the bark Apotogon have been arrested for refusing to work. The men claim that they were not properly fed.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Applications have been made to the Department of Justice to have nolle prosequies entered in the famous safe burglary cases in 1874, in which District Attorney Harrington and other prominent officers were indicted. Some of the complaining witnesses consent to ask for this, but, as all do not unite, the request will be refused.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1.—Gov. Miller received a dispatch from Texarkana yesterday, advising him that a mob had attempted to take from jail and lynch a negro arrested for attempted rape. The friends of Cromwell, the prisoner, fired upon the mob. The fire was returned, and eight persons are reported to have been killed, some fatally. The prisoner had been previously removed to the jail at Washington, the sheriff apprehending danger.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 1.—In the case of Johnson and Akers, charged with firing cotton on the ship Iron Cross, bail was fixed at $10,000 each. Johnson's bail was being arranged when Special Officer Hermsey made affidavit before the Recorder, charging fired cotton with having been taken on the American ship Hectanooga on Jan. 31. Johnson was brought before the Recorder and remanded, without bail, until June 10, when the examination will take place. This action prevents Johnson's release until after his trial in the Iron Cross arson case.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 1.—A dispatch from Dallas to the *News* says: "A desperate attempt at robbery occurred near Clear Lake, Collins County. A farmer named Bradley left $200 received for cattle, which he gave his wife for safe-keeping, with orders on asking to stay at the house all night, was given a pallet on a gallery. At midnight he saw two men, whom he supposed belonged to the family, enter. On hearing cries of his wife he ran to the bedroom, threw the blinds and saw a woman on the bed with her throat cut. Snatching up a six-shooter, the stranger sprang toward the door and fired, killing both robbers. Mounting his horse, he rode to the nearest neighbors, and accompanied by a party of four, returned. Mrs. Bradley and both the robbers were dead, one of whom was shot through the heart, the other through the head. The robbers proved to be Mrs. Pruett and her daughter, the former 60 years old and the owner of a large property and having an independent inheritance of $17,000.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 2—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary barometer, stationary or falling, followed by rising, temperature, northerly, veering to easterly, winds, partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains.*

For New-England, stationary or rising barometer, north to east winds, cloudy weather, with rain, followed by clearing weather, stationary or higher temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary barometer, *stationary or lower temperature, south-west to* north-west winds, veering to northerly on the North Carolina coast, partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

For the East Gulf States, stationary barometer, stationary or lower temperature, southerly, veering to north to east winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States, stationary barometer, higher temperature, east to south winds on the coast, in the interior northerly, veering to easterly, winds, partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, northerly, veering to warmer easterly, winds, in the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rain.

For the lower lake region, stationary or falling barometer, variable winds, mostly east to south, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue stationary or slowly falling.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, and Norfolk.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Chincoteague, Breakwater, and Cape May.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
9 A. M.	74°	67°	3:30 P. M.	82°	69°
12 M.	78°	68°	6 P. M.	82°	69°
3 P. M.	79°	69°	9 P. M.	77°	62°
6 P. M.	80°	69°	12 P. M.	75°	59°
12 M.	80°	59°	12 P. M.	50°	59°

Average temperature yesterday.....70½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....80¾°

JOHN BROUGHAM'S CONDITION.

Mr. John Brougham's vitality astonishes his physicians and friends. It was said late last evening that he might even recover. On Monday Mr. Brougham lost the use of his lower limbs. This was first supposed to be due to an attack of paralysis, but, on Dr. Murray examining him, he ascertained that his inability to move his limbs had been caused by gout and excessive weakness. On Monday night Mr. Brougham rallied, but yesterday morning he showed no further signs of improvement. On the contrary, as noon approached he seemed to be sinking. At 12 o'clock he sustained a nervous attack. His limbs trembled, and the lower jaw first fell, and then the mouth closed spasmodically. For several days past he has had similar attacks regularly at early and late hours. This afternoon, after noon, he fell into a deep sleep, after which he rallied, and the spasms again appeared the latter part of the forenoon yesterday. Numerous friends called upon him during the day, almost than John T. Raymond. Miss Phillips, who has been attending to him with the tenderness of a mother, almost exhausted with watching, and was with difficulty able to speak. Late in the evening Mr. Brougham again rallied, spoke in a loud and cheerful tone of voice, and took some nourishment, and when Dr. Gillet called on him again and found the old pulse so much improved, he expressed a hope of his ultimate recovery.

WASHINGTON'S REMAINS.

EARLY ACTION OF CONGRESS RESPECTING THEM.

To the Editor of the Washington Star:

In your issue of May 15 "Veritas" says: "Neither Congress nor any other legislative body ever had, or now has, any jurisdiction over the remains of Washington." As all historical reminiscences relating to the Father of his Country carry with them an undying interest to Americans, the following from official records, which cannot be doubted nor gainsaid, may merit a place in your valuable columns, and tend to make the crooked paths of knowledge straight:

On Monday, Dec. 23, 1799, the following resolution passed in Senate: "That a marble monument be erected by the United States in the Capitol, at the City of Washington, and that the family of Gen. George Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life." And "That the President of the United States be requested to direct a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character, of their condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence, and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of Gen. George Washington in the manner expressed in the first resolution."

On Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1799, these resolutions were concurred in by the House.

The following is the reply of Mrs. Washington to the President:

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 31, 1799.

SIR: While I feel, with keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and, as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gratefully remembered affords no inconsiderable consolation. Taught by that great example which I have so long had before me never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have the goodness to transmit to me, and in doing this I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty. With grateful acknowledgments and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress and yourself, I remain, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The error alluded to by "Veritas"—"that the remains of the illustrious dead were removed from the old to the new tomb in 1832, 'by an act of Congress'"—may probably be explained by the following communications:

In the Senate, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1832, the Vice-President laid before that body the following correspondence:

ARLINGTON HOUSE, Tuesday night, Feb. 14, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: The letter you have done me the honor to write to me, requesting my consent to the removal of the remains of my venerable grandparents from their present resting-place to the Capitol, I have this moment received. I give my most hearty consent to the removal of the remains, after the manner requested, and congratulate the Government upon the approaching consummation of a great act of national gratitude.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS.

To the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice-President, &c., and ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 15, 1832.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the resolutions of Congress to carry into complete effect that which was adopted in December, 1799, for the removal of the remains of Gen. Washington to the seat of government. I have received with profound sensibility the expression of the desire of Congress, representing the whole nation, to have the custody and care of my revered relatives, and the struggle which it has produced in my mind, between a sense of duty to the highest authorities of my country and private feelings, has been greatly embarrassing. But when I recollect that his will, in respect to the disposition of his remains, has been faithfully carried into full effect, and that they now repose in perfect tranquillity, surrounded by those of other endeared members of the family, I hope Congress will do justice to the motives which seem to me to require that I should not consent to their separation. I pray you, gentlemen, to communicate these sentiments and feelings to Congress, with the grateful acknowledgments of the whole of the relatives of my grand-uncle, for the distinguished honor which was intended to his memory, and to accept for yourselves assurances of my gratitude and esteem. JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

As the unsightly pile in South Washington has at the present late day, all the appearance of a monument raised to Congressional parsimony, one cannot help thinking that the last writer had an uncommon gift of second sight, far into the future, and desired to shield his illustrious dead relative from so huge a pile of disrespect. W. S. C.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1880.

A PRETTY GERMAN CUSTOM.

From the London Telegraph.

A pretty May custom still obtains in the more primitive villages of Suabia, Bavaria, and the Tyrol, distant from the great railway routes, and comparatively untouched by the prosaic temper of contemporary German culture. On the first Sunday of the flowery month the unmarried girls of the hamlet, armed with leafy boughs, visit in procession the young wives who have been wed during the past year, and make formal inquiry, in certain set phrases hallowed by long custom, with respect to their health and happiness. Etiquette requires that each married woman thus distinguished should receive her maiden visitors at the outer door of her house, before which they take up their stand in double line. After thanking them for their kind inquiries, she passes slowly between their ranks, receiving from each in turn a light blow, inflicted with the green branches, as a mark of maidenly disapproval of her faithlessness to their virginal sisterhood. Having endured this gentle discipline, she is expected, according to her husband's means, either to make a pecuniary offering to the vestal band, and the total amount of this quaint May-day collection is expended by the village girls in an evening festivity, to which they invite the marriageable bachelors of the village. At this merry-making all the outlay for musicians and refreshments is defrayed by the youthful hostesses, who, however, reserve to themselves the privilege of "engaging partners." The whole picturesque ceremonial was performed the other day at Tunzdorf, near Papenburg, with strict fidelity to traditions that have been traced back to the Middle Ages, and probably owe their origin to an even earlier period of German history.

BLOODY DUEL IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, May 21.

Dr. Lozano, of the Mexican Army, and Surgeon-in-Chief for the Federal force in the Peninsula, who has been in San Diego for a few days, yesterday afternoon received by courier from San Rafael an urgent call to proceed without delay to that point, where Col. Banjel's troops are stationed. Two Captains of the line, between whom there has been ill-feeling for some time, yesterday morning at an early hour engaged in a duel with swords, and both are so badly wounded that the result is in doubt. The combat was continued with desperate determination for more than half an hour, and only ended when both men fell exhausted from loss of blood. Each officer has terrible cuts about the head and thrusts in the chest and limbs. It is stated that the duel was conducted strictly in accordance with the laws of the code, several officers, friends of the respective parties, being present besides the seconds. The courier did not state the names of the parties to the duel to any one but Dr. Lozano, who did not wish to communicate them.

OATHS ON THE BIBLE AND OTHERWISE.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

Among the books of the law library is a copy of the Douay version of the Bible, the story of the purchase of which is interesting. Some years ago, when there were many prosecutions of cases of Liquor law violation, under the Maine law, the late Judge Foster, then State Attorney, experienced great difficulty in securing convictions. He found that witnesses whom he expected to uphold the information testified either very weakly or wholly contradictory to what he had expected their evidence to be. He finally asked a witness whether he considered himself bound by an oath taken with his right hand raised, and the witness answered that he considered an oath taken on the Bible much more binding. Thereupon a copy of the Douay version was sent for, the witness reworn upon it, and a conviction resulted. The Judge holding court thought it unfair to make a distinction in the mode of swearing any class of witnesses, and the use of the Bible in binding witnesses to tell the truth was thereafter dispensed with.

AN ANECDOTE OF GRANT.

A soldier writing to the Indianapolis *Journal* incidentally narrates the following: "One day, while working a fatigue party on the canal, the 'slest soldier,' with John A. Rawlins, came down to see how we were progressing. Rawlins said: 'Gen. Grant, the rebels can see enough to surmise what we are wanting to do, and, as there is so much impatience in the North, would it not be well enough to allow some correspondent to say that, if the canal is not a military and naval success, the military efforts on the army will more than repay the labor bestowed?' The slest man pondered a little, and then, in these few words, would die by the sands from inaction.' Gen. Grant's reply I can never forget: 'Oh Rawlins, life is too brief to be followed even in making combinations.'"

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

THE PORTE PREPARING TO ANSWER THE SUMMONS OF THE POWERS—LIBERAL PROMISES TO BE MADE IN LIEU OF ACTION—PERSISTENT OPPOSITION TO THE EUROPEAN DEMANDS EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 1.—A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Turkish Cabinet has resolved to reply somewhat as follows to the summons, demanding the complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin, which it expects to receive soon from the powers: That the Porte has loyally executed its engagements in regard to the Montenegrin question, and has asked the powers to appoint a commission of inquiry thereon; that in regard to the Greek frontier question the conciliatory disposition of the Porte has been met by inordinate and inadmissible demands on the part of Greece, and that in regard to reforms for the European Provinces the Porte has drawn up regulations which will be submitted, according to the treaty, to the Eastern-Roumelian Commission. The correspondent adds: "The Porte may, perhaps, at first try the effect of conciliatory assurances and liberal promises, but if anything more is demanded the powers must expect to meet determined opposition, or, at least, dogged, passive persistence, which no amount of mere moral pressure can overcome."

A correspondent says: "It is probable that after Mr. Goschen, British Ambassador to Turkey, has informed himself of all the circumstances at Constantinople, he will attend the supplementary conference at Berlin, which will meet on June 15."

MATTERS IN FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT AND KOECHLIN TO FIGHT A DUEL—THE DEPUTIES AND THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, June 1.—A duel has been arranged between M. Koechlin, brother-in-law of M. Andrieux, Prefect of Police, and M. Rochefort, growing out of the letter from the latter to the Prefect, which was published in the *Mot d'Ordre* last week. The duel will be fought on Thursday next. M. Rochefort's seconds, MM. Lockroy and Clemenceau, left Paris to-day. M. Koechlin's seconds will be MM. Chaufour and Dubrugeout.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, a resolution was adopted, the object of which is to secure secrecy in voting.

M. Koechlin has gone to Geneva to fight M. Rochefort. The Police are making inquiry into the affair of young Rochefort. They examined eight witnesses, whose testimony mostly bears against the charges made by M. Rochefort.

LONDON, June 1.—A Paris dispatch says: "Two elections will be held on Sunday next, which are looked forward to with interest. At Brest, Mgr. Treppel is likely to be returned to the Chamber of Deputies. At the second ballot at Lyons a new candidate, M. Ballue, has been selected to oppose M. Blanqui, but the latter has still the chances in his favor, though his election will, of course, be annulled.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, June 1.—A Calcutta dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Intelligence from Burmah states that the numbers of the insurgents are increasing, and the movement has now extended to Mandelay."

Mr. Strahan, the well-known London publisher, has sailed for the United States. It is understood that one of the objects of his journey is to ascertain whether American publishers are not willing to agree to some better compromise than any of the many which have been suggested in America relative to international copyright. It is hoped that at the next session a successful attempt will be made to settle this vexed question.

M. De Lesseps, in his speech before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday, expressed himself as being very confident of the success of the Panama Canal enterprise. He said he proposed to offer to the British public £166,000 worth of shares of the stock, but did not care whether or not they were taken, as he could get plenty of funds; that he was not asking for money, but offering it. His speech was much applauded.

A Berlin correspondent says: "The report that Russia has enacted a protective Customs duty on imported raw iron has caused much feeling among the German protectionists. Several journals which themselves advocate a protectionist policy, as far as Germany is concerned, print editorial articles concluding as follows: 'It is, of course, difficult to exercise any influence on the decisions of the Russian Government, but it may be affirmed that our neighbors' trading hostility is a bad means of promoting universal peace.'"

CAPE TOWN, June 1.—Ex-Empress Eugénie arrived on May 28 at Itoyosi, Zulu-land, near the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed.

DUNKIRK, June 1.—A large fire occurred here yesterday in some warehouses containing flax and maize. The property destroyed was valued at 1,000,000 francs.

MADRID, June 1.—The Government has authorized its representative at Montevideo to sign a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Republic of Paraguay.

LONDON, June 2.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "It is said that China has given an important order for rifles here."

A Teheran correspondent reports that the Persian Government has refused to interfere in the Tekke question, or to accept the proffered allegiance of the Merv Turcomans.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT NOTES.

LONDON, June 1.—The petition lodged against the election of Sir John J. Ennis, Liberal member of Parliament for Athlone, has been dismissed.

The British Foreign Office has lately had under consideration a proposal laid before it that England should co-operate in the proposed international Polar expedition, but no promise of support has been made by the Government.

A vigorous opposition will be offered in the House of Lords to the bill brought forward by the Government to permit the burial of Dissenters in all churchyards and cemeteries without the Church of England service. The rejection of the bill will be moved on its second reading.

The Radicals in the House of Commons, after presenting a memorial relative to Sir Bartle Frere, intend to await Premier Gladstone's reply before proceeding with Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion relative to the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.

LONDON, June 2.—The *Standard* says: "It is stated that Mr. Parnell intends to press to a division Mr. Lawson's motion in favor of the recall of Sir Bartle Frere, should Mr. Lawson not proceed with the motion."

A telegram from the Viceroy to the Indian Office states that there is no news of importance, except that a large gathering of natives, under Mohammed Jan, is in progress at Zurmat.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ANXIETIES.

LONDON, June 1.—A Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck does not make his continuance in office dependent upon the passage of the Church bill.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch from Vienna says Mgr. Jacobini has been authorized by the Vatican to publish the entire correspondence with Prince Bismarck.

A Berlin correspondent reports that 10,000 citizens of Altona have joined in a protest to the Bundesrath against the proposed inclosure of the town in the Zollverein.

RUSSIA TRYING CONCILIATION.

LONDON, June 1.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The late Governor of Wilna has represented to the Government the advisability of abolishing special contributions levied on the landed property belonging to the Poles in nine western Provinces."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Prince Gortschakoff arrived here to-day from St. Petersburg. He appears decrepit and almost unable to walk. He continues to be Chancellor only in name, not even being officially informed concerning the current business of the Russian Government. It is stated that the Czar continues his policy of conciliating the Poles, and intends to abolish the oppressive tax on landed proprietors."

LONDON, June 2.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The *Novoe Vremea* says that toward the end of Summer there will be a trial of the persons implicated in the explosion at the Winter Palace. This will clear up the question of the arrest of Shevitch."

ITALY'S CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, June 1.—A Rome dispatch says: "The usual practice of Parliament is that the Budget Committee shall be nominated in proportion to the number of members belonging to the Right and Left respectively. In flagrant opposition to this rule, out of the total 30 members on the committee, only five of the Right were named, and thereupon the five decided to refuse to serve." Another dispatch says: "The effort of Signor Farini, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to accomplish conciliation among the Left is apparently progressing successfully. This (Monday) afternoon a spirit of union and deference to Signor Farini's recommendations is manifest throughout the whole party of the Ministerialists and the Dissident Left."

ROME, June 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies four of the Constitutionalists who were elected members of the Budget Committee have refused to serve.

GOV. COLQUITT IN ATLANTA.

HE TALKS ABOUT THE CHARGES LATELY BROUGHT AGAINST HIM.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, May 29.

The published correspondence yesterday morning, in which Gov. Colquitt replied to a number of leading citizens with a consent to address them at De Give's Opera-house last night, was received with great satisfaction. Gov. Colquitt was received with applause, and began an earnest and manly address, which lasted about one hour and a half. That the Governor was fully prepared to speak his mind freely, and fully, squarely and resolutely to meet every charge made against him as a man and as an officer, was clearly evident. His poise was one of confidence; his countenance betrayed no shadow of trepidation, and not a tremor of hesitation marred the flow of his words. The points of the speech were many, and covered every essential and popular charge with the Governor's enemies. He began by an allusion to the office he held as a public trust of great magnitude and honor and himself as a trusted agent. He denounced the idea that prevailed in the assaults made upon him, and which idea would make of him, not the trusted agent of a just and honorable people, but a servile dog. The men who made these assaults, instead of lending him the aid of their wisdom and sympathy, had sought to degrade their State by dragging down and defaming its chief magistrate. But while he deemed it delightful to have the good opinion of his fellow-men, there was yet a purer joy in the consciousness of having deserved that good opinion. That he did deserve it he knew full well. Like the persecuted Huguenot he could say: "I have done nothing to deserve death and nothing for which to ask pardon." In reply to the charge of absenting himself from his office from time to time, he had entertained the idea that a Governor should be something more than a State statistician; that he should mingle with the people, and face to face with them, learn their sentiments, their wants, and the measures calculated to advance their prosperity and happiness. Hence, he had gone among them to their fairs and conventions, and he believed he had done right. On the subject of going about to Sunday-schools, he pleaded guilty to the charge. He believed in Sunday-schools, in the religion that established them, and in the statesmanship that teaches that it is better to educate 40 young men to lives of virtue and religion, than train one boy for the gallows. He was charged, too, with attending "nigger meetings." For 30 years he had attended sabbath-schools and churches, and he did not believe that his being Governor made him too great to meet the humblest of his fellow-men at worship. No position was so high, and to which he might attain, that could make him forget his duty and responsibility to his God. That he had gone out of the State to the North was charged. He had gone to several cities of the North and told the people he met that with us there was peace; that the war was over; that we adhered to the Union, and that we gave a warm welcome to all who came among us. He had not misrepresented Georgia, and those people to whom he had spoken would witness whether his words had done good or harm. He knew they had done good. He explained his action in signing the Northeastern bonds and the subsequent vindication of that action. Also, that the assaults from which he was suffering were caused by the disappointments felt by men whose ambitions for office he could not gratify. He also referred to the financial results of his administration and showed how much more had been done than was expected, and without an increase of taxation. The Brown Senatorship was then referred to. He had used emphatic language about the charge of "bargain and sale" in this matter. The language was fully justified, for his good name, his birthright, had been attacked. He eulogized Gov. Brown as both capable and faithful, and declared that his appointment was one of the fittest for the event and the times. He had in mind that if the honest heart of Georgia could speak it would say it felt safer, should the rights and liberties of the people be in danger from national legislation, in having Joe Brown in the Senate to defend them. Besides, in the darkest days of his recent trials, when great men of the State were attempting to crush him, and all the elements of hate appeared allied against him, it was Gov. Brown who walked into his office, extended his hand and said: "Sir, I have come to offer you all the aid and sympathy I can!" It had given him great satisfaction to repay that debt of honor which he owed to one brave enough and kind enough to stand by him in that dreadful period. As to the coalition between himself and Gordon and Brown, he declared it completely by giving the facts that formed a complete refutation of every suggestion of collusion.

ANTIDOTES TO INGERSOLL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I accuse Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll of being a first-class plagiarist. The two lectures recently delivered by him in New-York are made up of extracts from Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and Paine's "Age of Reason." Mr. Ingersoll does not advance a single new theory nor an original idea, but repeats word for word from the works of the above-mentioned authors.

I notice that there are several well-meaning gentlemen who desire a public discussion with Mr. Ingersoll on the evidences of Christianity. Nothing could be gained from a debate of that kind, but let doubting Christians read Bishop Watson's answer to Gibbon in his work entitled "An Apology for Christianity," also Watson's reply to Paine entitled "An Apology for the Bible." I would further recommend Christians and Nihilists to read "Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity," Jenyn's "Internal Evidence of Christianity," and Leslie's "Method with the Deists," and they will see how easily Ingersoll's blasphemous utterances are refuted. C. E. P.

RAHWAY, Monday, May 31, 1880.

THE DEAD CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, May 28.

The Greenback State Convention in session yesterday at Watertown, after selecting delegates to the Chicago Greenback-Labor Convention, and appointing Electors, passed a resolution nominating our fellow-citizen, Edward P. Allis, for President, and requested their delegates to present his name to the National Convention. Mr. Allis is a most worthy man, but we fear that he is too respectable to secure the nomination of the Greenback-Labor Party, as in all other things—saving his views on the currency—he is a very conservative. Mr. Allis is a little deaf, but perhaps this would be a good thing if he were President, as he could not hear the constant clang of the office-beggars. The great Jefferson appointed as Minister to France Robert Livingston, distinguished for all virtues and great abilities, but who was so deaf that he could not hear conversation at all, and had to be communicated with in writing. In one of his letters Jefferson alluded to this fact, and considered it no disqualification, because, as he remarked, an individual thus situated would not be likely to commit any mistakes of speech which would embarrass his Government. Livingston went to Paris, and he performed his duties wisely and well, and even so, if our personal friend, Mr. Allis, should be chosen President, he would—saving on the currency question—perform all the executive duties faithfully.

GOV. PERKINS TO THE SAND-LOTTERS.

From the San Francisco Alta, May 24.

The Working Men's Ward Presidents, yesterday, received the following communication from Gov. Perkins: "I am in receipt of your favor of the 14th inst., asking what steps have been taken by the State for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the case of The People against Parrott, involving the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature 'prohibiting the employment of Chinese by corporations.' In reply, I beg leave to say that the State has taken no action in the matter, for the reason that there is no appeal in a case of habeas corpus. Had it been an appealable case the Attorney-General would have immediately appealed from the United States Circuit Court to the Superior Court. I would readily and willingly comply with your request 'to proceed with the appeal,' were it in the proper mode of procedure."

THE WHEAT PROSPECT IN OREGON.

From the Portland Oregonian, May 19.

A gentleman who has traveled somewhat extensively through the Willamette Valley during the past two weeks reports that, in a residence of nearly 30 years in Oregon, he has never seen a more encouraging outlook for the wheat crop. In almost every locality visited the young plant appeared to be growing finely, being of excellent color and healthy. With a moderately favorable season for the next two months, a harvest of unusual abundance of the "staff of life" is assured. Similar reports reach us from the wheat-growing sections east of the Cascade Mountains, and there seems to be good ground for the estimate of a yield of at least 600,000 tons of wheat to find its way to the markets of the World. Fruits and vegetables are also said to promise well, and Oregon will still retain the ascellation of the land of Plenty.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

THE FUSIONISTS IN MAINE.

THE GREENBACKERS NOMINATE HARRIS M. PLAISTED FOR GOVERNOR—THE DEMOCRATS RATIFY THIS ACTION.

BAGNOR, June 1.—The Greenback State Convention was called to order by E. H. Gove, who introduced as temporary Chairman, John B. Foster, of Bangor, who made a brief speech. The usual committees were appointed, and Mr. Fogg, of ex-Gov. Garcelon's Council made a short address. The Committee on Credentials reported 1,559 delegates present. Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, of this city, was nominated by acclamation for Governor. The resolutions in substance were as follows:

That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use of the people, should be issued and controlled by the Government, and not by the banking corporations. That the interest-bearing debt of the United States which shall become redeemable in the year 1881 or prior thereto, should not be refunded beyond the power of the Government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but should be paid as rapidly as possible and according to contract. The mints of the Government should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars and such other coin as the business interest of the country demand. The civil service should be reformed so as to abolish the evils of patronage. Imprisonment for debt should be abolished.

The delegates to the Chicago Convention were instructed to work for the nomination of Solon Chase for President.

The following delegates to the Greenback National Convention at Chicago were elected: First District, James A. Strout, R. M. Springer; Second, J. H. Blood, J. B. Russell; Third, James Devine, Frederick O'Brien; Fourth, F. G. Parker, F. W. Folsom.

The Democratic State Convention was called to order by B. F. Torrey, of Bath, who nominated S. J. Anderson, of Portland, as Chairman. W. A. Joy, S. T. Parsher, Dana Goff, and Thomas F. Murphy were elected Secretaries. On taking the chair, Gen. Anderson said the present was one of the most critical periods in the history of the Democratic Party. He declared that if Gen. Grant should be elected to a third term, then a fourth and fifth term might be given him, for the great unwritten law that no President should have more than two terms would have been broken. At the close of Gen. Anderson's speech, 677 delegates were reported as present, and a recess was taken in order to allow the nomination of a State Committee and a Committee on Resolutions. As some wrangling here ensued, the convention adjourned to 3 o'clock. At the afternoon session the following delegates at large were elected to the Cincinnati Convention: Darius Alden, John R. Redman, Arthur Sewall, and Bion Bradbury; Alternates—Capt. Charles Chase, Bion Wilson, of Augusta; George W. Drisco, of Machias, and William A. Cromwell. The convention ratified the nomination of the Greenback State Convention for Governor, the Hon. Harris M. Plaisted, and appointed a committee to inform him of this action. Mr. Plaisted addressed the convention and was received with cheers. Previous to the nomination of Gen. Plaisted, the Committee on Resolutions submitted a majority and minority report. The minority report favored a local option liquor law. This created such excitement that the Speaker was unable to keep order. After arguing the matter pro and con, it was finally decided to lay it on the table until after the nomination of Plaisted. The convention voted to leave the election of Presidential Electors in the hands of the Democratic State Committee, which is to act in conference with the Greenback State Committee. The convention then adjourned sine die without adopting any resolutions whatever.

The Democrats of the Fourth District selected the following delegates to Cincinnati: Philo A. Strickland, of Bangor, and John B. Trafton, of Fort Fairfield.

THE BATTLE OF THE DEMAGOGUES.

THE BOLD-MAN-NOT-AFRAID-TO-BE-A-CANDIDATE DEFEATS THE OLD-MAN-NOT-AFRAID-TO-BE-CALLED-A-DEMAGOGUE ON HIS NATIVE HEATH.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 1.—While Congressman Hendrick B. Wright has been exercising his influence on behalf of civilization in the Sand Lots, his popularity among the "hardy sons of toil" who have often turned the tide of victory in his favor in the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvannia has been waning sadly, and they have set up false gods during his absence. It is thought among his former adherents that the old-man-not-afraid-to-be-called-a-demagogue has permitted the snipping interests of the Susquehanna to go by default. They had fondly hoped that it would be navigable by this time from Nanticoke Dam to the "head waters," but instead of this there is hardly enough water in it to float a wash-tub, and Congress does not take kindly to the matter of making an appropriation for it. This, and other instances in which they claim the word of promise to the ear was broken to the hope, have cooled the ardor of Mr. Wright's followers, who only a short time ago were anxious to make him President of the United States.

The subject of their admiration just now is Benjamin F. Butler, the bold-man-not-afraid-to-be-a-candidate, and at a meeting of the County Committee just held here, Mayor Powderly, of this city, was elected delegate to the National Greenback Convention, which will meet in Chicago on June 9, with instructions to vote for Butler for President. Hendrick B. Wright's name was not mentioned at the meeting "save in the way of kindness," and Dilaye received only one vote. There is a growing feeling among Greenback men that Mr. Wright makes too much capital at Washington out of the 2,000 loaves which he distributes at Wilkesbarre every Fourth of July, and if he would retain his old-time popularity as a "war horse," he will be compelled to take to distributing ham-sandwiches, lager beer, and some equally stimulating articles of meat or drink. It is thought his bread is too stale, and his constituents have about as much regard for a stale loaf as for a Congressional pamphlet. The friends of Mr. Wright regret exceedingly that his popularity should be on the wane, and they regard the approaching adjournment of Congress with great pleasure, as they expect the return of the venerable statesman to his native heath on Shawnee will have the *effect of restoring confidence in him once more.* He cannot, however, undo the work of the Lackawanna Convention, which has pledged its Presidential fealty to Ben Butler.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

THE CONVENTION FIGHTING OVER STATE OFFICERS—DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1.—Despite many protestations in favor of harmony, it became apparent soon after the delegates to the Democratic State Convention arrived in this city yesterday, that the Gary men, notwithstanding the utter hopelessness of their cause, came prepared to make a bitter fight to nominate their leader, and, if they failed in this, to postpone the nomination of State officers. Many of them were exceedingly bitter in their denunciation of "machine" politicians in general, and Hampton and the State-house clique in particular. Hagood's friends appeared hopeful and confident, and paid little attention to the complaints and ill-concealed chagrin of the opposition. Caucuses were held by both factions until an early hour this morning, and when the convention was called to order, at 12 o'clock to-day, in the State-house, by J. D. Kennedy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, it was generally understood that Gary's friends had decided to confine their efforts to the postponement of State nominations. J. H. Rion was elected temporary Chairman, and, no contesting delegations being present, the convention lost no further time, and elected J. S. Cothran permanent Chairman; also, five Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and Treasurer. After a brief skirmish, the rules framed in 1876 were adopted to govern the convention, and the vote had scarcely been announced when Mr. Munroe, of Union, offered a resolution to go into nomination for State officers. Both sides seemed afraid to force an issue upon this question. Much sparring ensued, and it was finally decided, with little opposition, to refer the resolution

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 1 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 2 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 1.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, June 1—P. M.

The stock speculation was weak at the opening, and prices recorded a fractional decline. Subsequently a firmer feeling prevailed and an advance of ¼ to 1¼ ℔ cent. took place, St. Paul common leading the upward movement. The advance, however, was not maintained, and about the First Board the market again exhibited depression. During the afternoon the speculation in the general list was characterized by a weak and feverish feeling, and under a steady bear pressure the entire list yielded, the decline in some instances being quite considerable. Erie preferred and Nashville Chattanooga were most prominent in the downward movement, the former falling off 6 and the latter 8¼ ℔ cent. The decline in the other active stocks ranged from ¼ to 3¼ ℔ cent. In the final dealings, prices showed a recovery of ¼ to 1¾ ℔ cent. from the lowest point.

The transactions aggregated 286,750 shares, including 67,700 Erie, 51,100 Lake Shore, 34,400 North-west, 30,000 New-Jersey Central, 25,600 St. Paul, 22,200 Western Union, 21,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,100 Pacific Mail, 5,700 Ontario and Western, 4,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,200 Reading, 3,600 Wabash Pacific, 2,900 Canada Southern, 2,500 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,500 Kansas and Texas, 2,300 Sutro Tunnel, 2,100 Michigan Central, and 2,100 Union Pacific.

North-west declined from 89 to 88¼, rose to 89¼, receded to 87½, and closed at 88; St. Paul fell off from 69¾ to 69, advanced to 70¼, declined to 68¼, and recovered to 68¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold down from 72¼ to 72, rose to 73½, fell off to 71¼, and closed at 71¾; Delaware and Hudson receded from 66¼ to 65½; New-Jersey Central declined from 56 to 55⅜, advanced to 57, and sold down to 54¼; Reading fell off from 21½ to 20¼, rose to 21¼, and declined to 20¼; Erie advanced from 32½ to 33⅝, dropped to 30, and closed at 30¼; do. preferred rose from 53 to 58, broke to 37, and recovered to 48; Pacific Mail sold up from 30¼ to 31¼, reacted to 30⅝, and recovered to 31; Nashville Chattanooga declined from 56 to 47½, and recovered to 48¼; Lake Shore rose from 97 to 97¼, receded to 95¼, and closed at 95¼; Western Union fell off from 89¾ to 87, recovered to 87⅝, and reacted to 87¼; Ontario and Western sold down from 26 to 24½, and recovered to 25⅜; Ohio and Mississippi dropped from 25¼ to 24, and recovered to 24¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 25⅞ to 24½; Wabash Pacific sold down from 30 to 29¼; do. preferred from 56¼ to 55; Canada Southern fell off from 52¼ to 51, and rose to 53; New-York Central declined from 124¼ to 123¼; Michigan Central receded from 78⅛ to 77½, and recovered to 77¼; Kansas and Texas fell off from 29¼ to 28¼; Union Pacific from 85 to 84; Northern Pacific dropped from 28¾ to 29; do. preferred from 45⅛ to 44; Iron Mountain rose from 37⅞ to 38, receded to 35¼, and recovered to 36¼.

The Money market continues to work smoothly, capital being in abundant supply at very easy rates. Call loans on pledge of stock collateral ranged between 3 and 4 ℔ cent. throughout the day, and closed at the lower figure. The Government bond dealers found ready accommodation at 2 ℔ cent. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4@5 ℔ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16 premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 100 premium, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, par@25c. discount, and Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London 98@98¼, ex interest, for money, and 98¼@98⅜, ex interest, for the account. In United States Government bonds, new 4s advanced ⅛ ℔ cent., to 111; 4½s declined ⅛ ℔ cent., to 111⅛, and 5s declined ⅛ ℔ cent., to 105. American railway securities were weak. Erie common declined from 34 to 33⅜, rose to 34¼, and returned to 34; do. consolidated Firsts fell off from 120@121 to 120; do. do. Seconds from 87@88 to 88, ex interest; funded 5s from 82 to 79; Illinois Central from 105½ to 104¼; Pennsylvania from 51½ to 51¼; Reading from 11⅜ to 10⅛; New-Jersey Central stock from 60@63 to 55@60; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 35¼ to 35½; New-York Central declined from 128¾ to 127½, and recovered to 128¼. The sum of £50,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined from 85f. 35c. to 85f. 30c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the business was dull, and both the nominal asking quotations and the rates for actual business were unchanged.

Government bonds were generally firm, on a small volume of business. Railroad bonds were less active than of late. Erie consolidated Seconds were, however, very prominent in the dealings, opening at 81¼ ex interest, declining to 77¼, and recovering to 78; Kansas and Texas Seconds rose from 54¾ to 56¾ and reacted to 55¼; Texas Pacific incomes sold up from 58 to 60 and declined to 57; Erie Thirds advanced from 107 to 107½; Cedar Falls and Minneapolis Firsts from 105½ to 107; Houston and Great Northern Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts, from 28 to 30; Morris and Essex Firsts from 137 to 139; Rock Island Firsts, coupon, from 117¼ to 118; St. Paul Consols from 110⅝ to 112¼; Central Pacific land grants from 104 to 105; do. Firsts (California and Oregon branch) from 104¼ to 105; Canada Southern Firsts, guaranteed, declined from 89½ to 88¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s from 123 to 122½; International and Great Northern Firsts from 95¼ to 99; Iron Mountain Firsts, preferred incomes, from 98 to 91; and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts, consolidated, from 57 to 56. State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1880.

Receipts	$1,754,190 33
Payments	[illegible]
Balance, coin	[illegible]
Balance, notes	[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 1.

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108	107
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	110¾	110¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103	103
Adams Express	115¼	115¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total sales			286,750

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex dividend.

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London—60-days sight	@487	[illegible]
Demand	@490	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$121,111,975
Balances	[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 1.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	123	125
United Railroads of New-Jersey	150½	160
Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅝	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	10	10⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	Julia Consolidated	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Justice	[illegible]
Argenta	7-16	Mexican	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	10¼	Mammoth	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	McClinton	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Boston Consolidated	[illegible]	North Bonanza	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Raymond and Ely	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Consolidated Pacific	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Caledonia	5-16	South Bulwer	[illegible]
Dudley	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Syndicate	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Tip Top	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Goodshaw	[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	[illegible]	Eastern R. R.	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	[illegible]	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	[illegible]	Copper Falls	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	[illegible]	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. l. R.	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	International	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie 7s	[illegible]	Pewabic (new)	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. R. R.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Boston & Albany R. R.	144	Ridge	[illegible]
Boston & Maine R. R.	135	Silver Islet	[illegible]
Burlington & Mo. in N.	[illegible]	Madison Copper Mine	[illegible]
Chi., Clin., Dub. & Minn.	71	Allouez Min. Co. (a.)	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Cleve.	10		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4,800 head; total for the week thus far, 10,115 head, against 12,000 head for the same time last week; consigned through, [illegible] cars; market dull and dropping [illegible]

[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., June 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 17 head of through and 170 head of local; prices a little better. Hogs—Receipts, 815 head; Philadelphias, $4 50 [illegible]; Yorkers, $4 20@$4 40. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; selling very slow at $3 50@$4 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 hard Duluth offered at $1 24; No. 2 Duluth, $1 13, with no bids; No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1 13, with $1 10 bid. Corn in active demand, but easier; sales, 55,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at 44c.; 1 car No. 2 Mixed, 45¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales, 800 bushels No. 2 Western at 35c.; 37c. was generally bid at the call of the board for large lots. Barley inactive. Rye quotable; No. 1 Milwaukee, 85c.; Highwines—City-made, $1 07@$1 08. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, [illegible] Corn, [illegible]; Oats, [illegible]. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 6¼c.; Corn, 6c.; Oats, 4c. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,900 bushels; Corn, 251,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. Lake—Flour, 29,750 bbls.; Wheat, 462,900 bushels; Corn, 1,095,000 bushels; Oats, 13,500 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 31,000 bbls.; Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Corn, 448,000 bushels; Oats, 82,000 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 376,000 bushels; Corn, 245,000 bushels. The above receipts and shipments are for the last 72 hours.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled, weak, and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1, cash and June; [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened higher, but declined; [illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat steady; [illegible]

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 1.—At the Noon Board—Wheat opened strong, closing weak; [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; Extra White Michigan, [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 1.—Corn quiet and weak [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin firm at $1 05 for Strained, $1 10 for Good Strained. Tar firm at $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 1.—The shipment of Factory Cheese from Herkimer to-day amounted to 1,800 bxs. The quotations are extremes at 12c.@13¼c. Sales of dairy-made Cheese, 190 bxs., at 10c.@13¼c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 1.—Petroleum steady and unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., June 1.—Highwines steady; sales at $1 07.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 1—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 111. Atlantic and Great Western [illegible]

[illegible]

HAVANA, June 1.—Spanish Gold, 230@230¼. Exchange in fair demand and steady. Sugar quiet and easier, with a downward tendency.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 40, 44, 59, 60, 69, 95, 131, 176, 220, 252, 263, 264, 265, 291, 295, 296, 304, 305, 309, 310, 312, 319, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until June 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 2478, 1837, 1583, 1459, 1474, 1563, 1347, 1969, 1698, 615, 1041, 1849, 1,033, 2030, 1036, 1645, 840, 894, 1639, 651.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 7—O'Brien vs. Beneville.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by McAdam, Goepp, and Hawes, JJ.

Appeals from Orders—Nos. 3, 4, 9. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.

Thomas A. Coakley, perjury. Adolphus Smith, petit larceny. William White, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 1:

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 102.2, No. 422 East 79th-st., south side, 250 feet west of Avenue A, for $4,550, to Elizabeth and Joseph Orr, as Executors and plaintiffs. Also, similar sale, Harlow M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 78th-st., north side, 388 feet east of 1st-av., for $3,500, to same purchasers.

Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, F. A. Burnham, Esq., Referee, sold 10 lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 183th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., for $1,741, to Eliza A. Cutter, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., for $7,100, to David King.

C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., north-east corner of 166th-st., for $3,000, to William H. Payne.

The sale advertised by Hugh N. Camp of the leasehold premises Nos. 535 to 539 West 30th-st. was withdrawn; also the lot on Avenue A, corner of 76th-st. The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of two lots on East 108th-st., east of 4th-av., to June 4; sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 280 Rivington-st., east of Sheriff-st., sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, June 1.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

Gilmore, Hugh A., to George Hamann; store and basement of No. 189 9th-av., 3 years, rent. $700
Grant, John, to Jacob Dryer; part of No. 913 8th-av., 5 years, rent. 1,400
[illegible]
Weinstock, Morris, to Weinstock Brothers; No. 266 8th-av., 5 years, rent. 2,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

APPRAISING OF REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY.—Improved and unimproved property appraised; practical experience as a builder and real estate expert. Selected by the General Term of the Supreme Court as the appraiser and adviser for loaning money on real estate. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 34 Nassau-st. (Old Post Office.)

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A JOINT INTEREST, A plot of 50 feet on Broadway (near Exchange-place), through to New-st., will be sold at a bargain; $90,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent., if wanted, or all cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or LOUIS MESIER, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSES, STORES, AND COUNTRY PLACES for sale, to let, or lease. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway. [Established since 1836.]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS!!!!

1,000 lots for sale, singly or together, low, embracing splendid water frontage, and every conceivable facility for mills and manufactories, with transportation on property 20 minutes to New-York by two railways. Population of the city, 75,000.

N. B.—It is estimated by our best experts that any capitalist buying this property and improving a small portion of same, that the advance in value of remaining lots unimproved will guarantee profits of over $200,000. Terms very liberal; streets all made; taxes low; gas and water on property. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 25 Pine-st., or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, seventy acres of land; views of Sound; commodious cottage residence; lawn, hedges, gardener's house, stables, barns; all order; ready for immediate occupancy; gentleman's home combined with farm; station distant 1 mile, and 35 minutes from Central Depot by express trains; will sell at decided bargain; terms easy. Apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS, No. 34 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WELL FURNISHED, combining ALL City and Country Conveniences; unsurpassed School, Church, and Society advantages; frequent daily Railroad and night Steamer communications with N. Y.; in one of New-England's most beautiful and desirable City-towns; situation very healthful, high, with commanding views. Nothing superior. Rent, well furnished, very moderate, for season or year; or Sale low, on easy terms. [illegible] A. J. STEVENS, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

STAMFORD.—FOR TEN WEEKS, 20TH JUNE, large house; all modern conveniences; fine lawns, shade and fruit trees; nicely located, ten minutes walk from depot; barn, carriage-house, garden, &c. Apply to DASKAM'S Real Estate Agency, Stamford, Ct.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, ¾ of a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Rail-road; high ground, with lawn, garden, stables, &c. [illegible] EMERSON, No. 50 West 46d-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A1 FLUSHING vs. ANY OTHER PLACE. With recent GREAT IMPROVEMENTS...reduced fares and quick time...with Fine Streets, well shaded...with best Public and Private Schools...excellent Society...flourishing Athletic and Aquatic Clubs and Grounds...with Unequaled HEALTHFULNESS, resulting from splendid, thorough drainage and the purest Hydrant Water at high pressure...with constant quick access from sunrise to midnight to the City Business, Shopping, Entertainments, &c., FLUSHING is now unquestionably the most desirable suburban place of residence close to New-York...Excursion Railroad tickets (both ways) 25 cents...Commutation 7½ cents per trip from either Wall Street, Chambers Street, 7th Street, or 34th Street.—Many new residents this Summer; two or three more most desirable houses at $200 to $500 rent (or sale on easy terms). Particulars given by A. J. STEVENS, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building, Room C.)

GEN. GRANT'S COTTAGE TO LET AT LONG BRANCH.—Is situated on the bluff in the best part of the Branch; has 10 bedrooms and all conveniences; comfortably furnished; stable; large grounds. Full particulars from CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st. (formerly No. 90 Broadway.)

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT FOR SEASON—LARGE furnished country house with stable; must be completely furnished; healthy locality; convenient to City. Apply, stating lowest price, to JAMES F. BARBER, No. 277 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE THE CARE OF A house for the Summer; will give the highest references; asks no remuneration. Address E., Box No. 213 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL, NEAT COUNTRY place directly on sea-shore or Sound. Full particulars and lowest rent to L. S. Post Office Box No. 4,661.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CENTRAL location; moderate rent. Address R., Box No. 216 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a position for a young Protestant French girl of agreeable manners and prepossessing appearance as companion, nursery governess, and attendant for young children. Apply from 10 A. M. till 3 o'clock, 5 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—No objection to the country; good reference. Call or address A. Y., No. 333 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid in private family; will assist in waiting if required; City or country. Call at No. 15 East 30th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WOULD DO PLAIN SEWing or assist in care of children; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 15 West 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; or plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address, No. 271 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; is a good plain seamstress; will wait on a lady. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 37 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; country preferred. Call, two days, at present employer's, No. 23 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY COMPETENT, RElliable person as first-class chamber-maid or housework in small family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 531 6th-av., first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; can be recommended. Call at No. 148 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a Protestant girl; can embroider, cut, and fit; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl in a private family; excellent references. Call at present employer's, No. 287 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; can sew. Call or address No. 104 East 33th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from her last place. Address 759 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, No. 16 East 55th-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN IN private family; understands her business thoroughly; do coarse washing if required; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 53d-st., store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; best reference. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK IN AN American family, where they speak French; country preferred; best City reference. Address L., No. 150 East 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXcellent cook; first-class laundress; City or country; first-class reference; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 337 East 24th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIvate family, as good cook; will not object to coarse washing if required; best City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 250 5th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FAMILY leaving for Europe for a cook and a chamber-maid; can be strongly recommended. Address or call on Nicoll, No. 127 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; EXPERIenced in all branches; willing and obedient; country or City; first-class City reference; do washing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 210 East 38th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman in a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 240 East 30th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERstands pastry, game, and soups; excellent bread and butter-maker; country preferred; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 235 East 43d-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; WILL GO OUT BY THE day or week; good City reference. Call or address No. 136 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT plain cook and assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 233 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; will do coarse washing in private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at 150 West 51st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; ENGAGEments in the country; do all kinds of dress-making, fitting, and draping; best reference. Address M. V., Box No. 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—WILL ENGAGE AT $1 50 per day; altering a specialty. Address M. P., Box No. 239 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED REspectable Protestant woman as working housekeeper in a small family; country preferred. Call or address No. 160 Union-st., Brooklyn. References unexceptionable; no cards.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a position as working housekeeper for a very useful Protestant woman. Call, for three days, at No. 363 West 30th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; good washer and ironer; good plain cook; good reference. Call at No. 456 West 40th-st.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—BY A competent young woman; Protestant; is a tasteful dress-maker; would prefer going in the country or to Europe; can give satisfactory references. Call or address M. B., No. 165 East 27th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT NORTH German girl as lady's maid; good hair-dresser, packer, and dress-maker; no objection to mind a child; best references; City or country. Call at No. 104 West 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as lady's maid; can dress hair, or would take care of a baby or an invalid lady; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 226 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; would like to travel to California; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Call or address Grand Hotel, Room No. 30.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY first-class French lady's maid and seamstress; first-class hair-dresser; would travel; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 256 7th-av., one flight.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person; speaks several languages; will attend to young ladies, and make their dresses; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; willing to do chamber-work; good City reference. Address K. M., Box No. 206 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young German woman; is a splendid hair-dresser. Call at present employer's, Room No. 30, Grand Hotel.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable girl in a private family; can come well recommended. Call at present employer's, No. 34 East 57th-st., for two days; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; FULLY competent; is willing and obliging; City or country; good City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; THORoughly understands her business; City or country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 138 West 28th-st., first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid.—By a young woman, country or City; best of City references. Address No. 25 Gramercy Park.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE A LADY'S first baby or a baby under 2 years; accustomed to high families; good wages required; speaks French; or would go to Europe; knows the Continent well; good reference. Call at 13 Henry-st., Brooklyn, in store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress.—By a young woman; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 74 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROTestant woman for an infant from its birth; City reference. Address T. J., Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, EIGHT months in the country, to take care of grown children or as lady's maid. Address [illegible] Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH PERSON, IN AN EXperienced infant's nurse and good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 142 East 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a middle-aged woman to take care of a young baby, or of a growing child; she has been with present employer in the capacity of child's nurse for three years and a half. Apply from 2 until 4 P. M., at No. 101 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT; TAKES ENtire charge; being infant up on bottle; best City reference; City or country, or travel. Address E. P., Box No. 321 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED; can cut and fit; good operator on Singer's or Domestic machine; would wait on a lady; no objection to the country. Address M. W., Box No. 201 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; can operate; best City reference. Call at No. 901 3d-av.

TO TRAVEL.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PERson to travel to Chicago with a family as nurse or generally useful; best City reference. Address, for two days, E. L., Box No. 236 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL, one who understands her business as waitress; no objection to the country; or would take charge of a house during the Summer; best reference given. Call at present employer's, No. 47 West 50th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 332 2d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; best of City reference. Call or address No. 145 East 33d-st., second floor.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—COMPEtent young woman; understands courses of dinner, serving wines, salads; equal to man in waiting; City reference. Call at 1 East 17th-st., corner 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class waitress in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 208 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl; would assist with light chamber-work; is neat and tidy; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE would like to find a place for an excellent waitress. Apply at No. 11 West 47th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; one who can fill a man's place; best of City references. Call at No. 104 West 38th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—UNDERstands her business; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 30th-st.

WAITRESS—COOK.—BY TWO GIRLS IN CITY or country; waitress will assist in the washing if desired. Apply at present employer's, 60 West 45th-st.

WANTED—FOR TWO YEARS, BY A MIDDLE-aged female, a home with an elderly couple, to attend upon the lady and assist in household duties; or would take charge of a home and children where one or two servants are kept; would give her services as a compensation to be as one of the family; highly-respectable references can be given; Protestant; country preferred. Address M. E., Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN AS SHIPPING clerk, porter, or would drive a truck; best of references. Address W. B., Box No. 230 Times Office.

MALES.

BAR-TENDER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD appearance; has eight years' experience; no objection to the country; best reference. Address, for three days, N. C., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER—CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNdress, or Light Cooking.—By a young man and wife; both competent in the details of their duties, or do entire work of small family between them; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av., first floor.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A private family for the country; understands the care of silver, and the duties belonging to his position; best City reference. Address D. N., 240 East 35th-st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A SMART YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; will be highly recommended. Address, for two days, Louis, No. 49 West 38th-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHman, with good references. Address J. H., Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver in New-York and Brooklyn; highly recommended. Address Coachman, Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; just disengaged; is thoroughly competent with his business; has first-class City reference. Call or address M. J., old house of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 125 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man with horses and driving, and willing to assist in the garden; is a single, Protestant, middle-aged man, with best of references. Address W. M., at saddle store, No. 870 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent single man; five years' first-class City reference; sober, honest, and obliging; no objections to the country. Address John, Box No. 236 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young man; married; excellent groom and driver; in City or country; can milk; civil and obliging; best of references. Call or address F. L., No. 309 Greenwich-st., first floor, back.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant German man, aged 27, of good appearance, with the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address H. L., Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN and useful man; understands everything around a gentleman's place; five years' reference; country preferred. Call for W. Hanwright, at Fifteenth Ward Hotel, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK AND Dairy-maid.—By a man and wife; understands care of horses, harness, &c.; wife good butter maker, cook, &c.; excellent City references. Call or address No. 537 3d-av., butcher's store.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A single man; can furnish best City reference. Call or address Coachman, at No. 9 East 12th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at my office, No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN.—CAN FURNISH FIRST-CLASS recommendations; understands his business thoroughly. Call or address, for two days, J. A., Box No. 207 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS coachman to go to the country; thoroughly understands his business; well recommended as sober, careful man. Apply at No. 322 Madison-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man of long experience in the care of horses, cattle, and the general management of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address E., Box 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, MIDDLE-aged Protestant man, married; has eight years' best City reference. Call or address residence of last employer, No. 219 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF experience; the best of reference. Call or address R., No. 1,456 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., harness store, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE; has best of City references. Address, for one week, R., Box No. 225 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—I DESIRE TO OBTAIN POSITION for a coachman five years in my employ. Address Frederick K. Clark, Bennett Building.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CITY reference from present employer. Call or address T. R., at carriage factory, No. 57 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at harness store, No. 54 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; has 20 years' experience in this country and England with greenhouses, graperies, farming, &c.; wife would take full charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; best City reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN 34 YEARS OLD, AS plain gardener; can milk and take care of horses; good reference. Address K., Box No. 292 Times Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man, single; Protestant; has no objection to assist in other duties if required; highly recommended by first-class families and previous employers for honesty, sobriety; thoroughly understands his business. Address J. S., Box No. 241 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) DEsires a good position in a hotel at Coney Island, or as useful man in a private family; speaks German, French, and English. Address A. B. C., Box No. 207 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man to make himself generally useful in a hotel; good experience and best of City references. Address T. B., Box No. 254 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER in private family; still at his place, where he has lived for four years; best City references; would like to go to the country; one week's notice. Address W. M., No. 236 3d-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN as head waiter; City or country; understands full charge of dining-room; best City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH MAN IN A small private family, or traveling companion to a gentleman; speaks German, French, English, and Italian; best City reference. Address B. L., Box No. 279 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter in private family; fine appearance; eight years' best City references. Address G. B., No. 108 West 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MARRIED man as first-class waiter in a private family; best references from present employer. Call or address No. 14 West 45th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; good references; wages $40. Call at No. 155 East 39th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR THREE WEEKS at No. 236 Madison-av. Apply between 6 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WAITress; only those having City reference from last employer need apply before 11 at No. 122 5th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper; call early. No. 32 West 45th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, June 5, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings....Thursday, June 10, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy....Saturday, June 19, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell......Thursday, June 24
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 130 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.........TUESDAY, June 8, 5:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN........TUESDAY, June 15, 5 P. M.
ARIZONA.........TUESDAY, June 22, 11 A. M.
WYOMING.........TUESDAY, July 6, 3:30 P. M.
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, July 13, 9 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
[illegible]
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin....$100
Second Cabin....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Thursday, June 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, June 12, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, June 26, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Thursday, July 1, 12:30 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....June 5, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia.....June 19, 3 P. M.
Anchoria....June 12, 9 A. M. | Circassia....June 26, 8 A. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Elysia.....June 5, 3 P. M. | Victoria.....June 12, 8 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF ALABAMA.......Thursday, June 3, 3 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...Thur., June 10, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BOTHNIA.............Wednesday, June 2, noon
SARAGOSSA.............
ALGERIA...........Wednesday, June 9, 3 P. M.
SCYTHIA...........Wednesday, June 16, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
PEREIRE, de Laplanche, Wednesday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, R. Jouclа, Wednesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle, Wednesday, June 16, 1:30 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING......June 3 | SUEVIA......June 17
HERDER......June 10 | WIELAND......June 24
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Ships leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
SCHIEDAM..............Saturday, May 29
W. A. SCHOLTEN...........Wednesday, June 9
AMSTERDAM..............Wednesday, June 9
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $30.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON, Victoria Docks.
Holland, Sat., June 5, 3 P. M. | Italy, W., June 16, 10:30 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., June 5, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., June 12, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY...Thursday, June 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...............About July 1
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.............Saturday, June 5, noon or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWELL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson....Wed., June 2
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fitzerwood....Sat., June 5
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., June 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only,) Thurs., June 10
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Hav. & Mex.) Wed., June 16
These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 3 and 24 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE....WEDNESDAY, June 2
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.......SATURDAY, June 5
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote...Thursday, June 3
...........Saturday, June 12
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA...............Thursday, June 3
S. S. NIAGARA...............Thursday, June 24
JAMES E. WARD & CO., NO. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 10, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:05 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva, sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 8 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. | C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive at Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, [illegible]
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55, 10:40 A. M., 6, 9:35 P. M., daily; 7 A. M., 5 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3, 5:50, 4:50, 10:35 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, [illegible] 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 6:30, 9:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Daily, except Monday, [illegible] A. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 5, 6:30, and 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA:
15 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after May 31, 1880.
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
[illegible] 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10, limited) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays 8:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave West Philadelphia [illegible], 7, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.), 2, 3, 5:30, 6:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 4:25 A. M. On Sunday, [illegible] 6:45, 8:30 A. M., 5:30, 6, and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depot. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS on and after May 10, 1880, will leave Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 5:30 P. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
ROBT. H. SAYRE, Gen'l Supt.
E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortland sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M., Sundays included, arriving in Newport at 4:32 and 7:36 P. M. and 5 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. trains.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, General Office, Cleveland, Ohio, May 11, 1880.
THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTED by holders to a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders,
Notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, canceling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will hereafter be excluded from redemption prior to their actual maturity in the year 1914; but for any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed this company will continue to deposit the sinking fund pro rata with the trustees, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DEVEREUX, President.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF HON. WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, PETER F. MEYER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, July 1, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, the same having been pledged by GEORGE D. BAYAND and GUSTAVE F. PERENOUX, bankrupts, with FRANCIS PARES OSBORN, a creditor, as collateral security:
165 shares New-York City Attrition Mill Company.
100 shares United States Attrition Mill Company.
50 shares Mineral Attrition Mill Company.
Two mortgages made by Mary Ann Taggart, to secure payment of $3,750, on lands in Marion and Morgan Counties, Indiana.
Three notes of New-York City Attrition Mill Company, two for $1,000 each, and one for $3,700.
Note of Smith & Girvan for $3,000.
my26-law3wW COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Creditor.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.
RANDAL H. FOOTE,
BANKER AND BROKER,
70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Having been for 12 years a member of the New-York Stock Exchange and Vice-President of the Gold Board, the highest experience and character is guaranteed.
Stock orders filled on regular commissions and proper margins. I also deal in all securities, whether in default or otherwise. Mining stocks bought and sold on commission. Deposits received subject to draft at sight.

New-York Produce Exchange, June 1, 1880.
THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE New-York Exchange invite proposals for the following securities until 12 M., Tuesday, June 8.
$60,000 U. S. 6s Currency Bonds, due 1895.
$25,000 U. S. 6s Currency Bonds, due 1898.
$20,000 U. S. 4s Consols, due 1907.
$110,000 N. Y. City 7s Consol. Stock Bonds, due 1894.
$25,000 N. Y. City 7s Accum. Debt Bonds, due 1887.
$20,000 N. Y. City 6s Park Impr. Bonds, due 1901.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the best interests of the Exchange.
Bids will be opened at the Managers' Room, 33 Pearl-st., on Tuesday, June 8, at 12 M. Address
F. H. PARKER, Chairman Finance Committee.

LLOYD & McKEAN,
NO. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY, AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND IN THE OPEN MARKET.

John A. Dodge & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privileges, contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-street.
Buy and sell on Commission all Securities dealt in at New-York Stock Exchange.
S. FISHER JOHNSON. CHAS. W. MILLER.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR to close an estate.
Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Administrator:
136 Shares Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., $50 each.
54 shares Manufacturers' National Bank, of Newark, N. J., $100 each.

Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad, New-York, June 1, 1880.
THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND BONDS of the SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND are informed that certificates of preferred and common stocks will be ready for delivery on the 4th inst., at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st., on surrender of receipts issued on the deposit of bonds, and on payment (if not already paid) of the assessment of TEN DOLLARS per bond of one thousand dollars each. DAN'L LORD, Secretary.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell, at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR,
110 Shares Consumers' Ice Company, $100 each.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. BARLAND, President.
A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEMBER OF MINING EXCHANGE WANTS desk room; prefers office where he will get orders in exchange; best references. Address No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building,)
NEW-YORK.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
and
Circular Notes
Issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances.
Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHNATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1879.
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1663	3505	5167	6455	7485	8017
141	1690	3536	5226	6456	7486	8038
558	1706	3577	5261	6401	7502	8086
583	1716	3577	5343	6445	7507	8251
978	4277	4091	5768	6490	7524	8285
1147	2060	4197	5775	6655	7603	8306
1375	2142	4271	5830	6749	7603	8473
1387	2637	4412	5843	6834	7753	8488
1411	2674	4634	5844	7043	7815	8530
1468	2687	4836	5877	7066	7818	[illegible]
1551	3744	5109	6003	7082	7864	[illegible]
1646	3437	5136	6137	7421	8004	[illegible]

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 3 next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books close April 30, inst., and reopen June 7.
Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, May 11, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2 next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 3, inclusive. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE R. R. CO.
A meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the President, CHARLES K. WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1880, at noon, for the purpose of election of three Directors, and also for the purpose of the election, by the bondholders, of a new Trustee under their mortgage, in place of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company. By order of the board. FRANK SAUNDERS, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MINING COMPANY, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.
No. 194 Broadway, New-York, May 19, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office (No. 194 Broadway) on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock. Polls will be open for one hour. Transfer-books closed from 26th inst. Reopened 8th June.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 140 to 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 7, 1880. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

New-York, June 1, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad Company will be held at the office of Henry Day, No. 59 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, 7th June, 1880.
Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES W. HAYWARD, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office, No. 395 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, June 15, 1880.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. C. MILNE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 10, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation," &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York, will be received until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, June 7, 1880, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 65,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 333,000 pounds Coffee, 8,500,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 333,000 pounds Rice, 11,300 pounds Tea, 72,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 147,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 900,000 pounds Sugar, and 850,000 pounds Wheat.
Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 44,000 yards; Standard Calico, 200,000 yards; Drilling, 18,000 yards; Duck, 181,000 yards; Denims, 18,000 yards; Gingham, 60,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 20,000 yards; Satinet, 2,700 yards; Brown Sheeting, 218,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 17,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 18,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 650 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c.
Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.
BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.
Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York; to E. M. Kingsley, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.
Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.
CERTIFIED CHECKS.
All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.
R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 241 FEDERAL-ST., BOSTON, May 25, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, June 7, for dredging from the harbor about 165,000 cubic yards of material from near the New-York and New-England Railroad Company's terminal ground at South Boston to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, and placing and leveling the same to grade 13 upon the 12-acre tract extending from land of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company and of J. N. Clark to Eastern-av., and between land of the Boston Wharf Company and B-st.
Also, to dredge to the same depth, from the same locality and from the site of the proposed docks, 147,000 cubic yards, to be placed and leveled to complete the space left for slope; also, back of proposed wharves on the 50-acre tract which extends from the 12-acre tract to the Harbor Commissioner's line.
For further information apply at this office.
Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
E. B. BIDWELL, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 15, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, June 14, 1880, for furnishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.
Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.
Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and indorsed, "Proposals for Stationery."
No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationery required.
C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,237 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office; diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED HOUSEFURNISHING business for sale, owner wishing to retire from that branch. Address A. B., Box No. 158 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

On and After June 1st
A. T. Stewart & Co.
TO CLOSE OUT,
THEIR ENTIRE LINE OF
Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
Polonaises, Overdresses,
Robes, Wrappers,
Jackets, &c., &c.,
In Various Fabrics, including
BATISTES, JACONETS,
PERCALES, PIQUES, LAWNS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SWISS,
WHITE AND COLORED CAMBRICS,
CALICOES, &c., &c.
Will Offer Them at
LESS THAN ONE-HALF
OF FORMER PRICES.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
SUMMER MATERIALS.
Plain and Fancy Black and Colored Grenadines, Paris Printed Organdies and French Lawns, Printed Linen Lawns, Batistes, French Buntings, Sea-side Zephyrs, Gazelines, &c., &c. Also, EVENING FABRICS in Gazes, Tissues, and Grenadines, Plain Brocade and Satin Stripe in White and Tinted.
BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Windsor Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
OPENS JUNE 19, 1880,
AND WILL HEREAFTER BE CONDUCTED
ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.
DURING the PAST SEASON THIS HOTEL has been ENLARGED. OVER FIFTY PRIVATE PARLORS and BALCONY-ROOMS, with BATHS, &c., ADDED; the EXTERIOR WHOLLY REBUILT, and the INTERIOR ELEGANTLY REFITTED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT.
ROOMS, &c., CAN BE HAD on APPLICATION at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
Chas. H. Shelley, Manager.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
"THE MAPLEWOOD,"
BETHLEHEM, N. H. The favorite Summer resort of the Mountains; enlarged by 90 feet front; accommodates 500 guests; open in June. O. D. SEAVEY.

1834. 57th Season. 1880.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Elevation 2,700 feet. No malaria.
15° to 20° cooler than New-York or Philadelphia.
OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT 1.
$2 50 a day and $14 to $17 50 a week to July 15.
Address CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Send for circular. Catskill, N. Y.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.—No Hotel in this City gives more satisfaction than the ST. NICHOLAS, and it is patronized by the very best people. Convenient in location, admirably conducted, with the very best of rooms, attendance, and cuisine, it is especially desirable for families en route to Summer resorts or foreign travel. Apartments en suite, with private parlors for bridal parties, at moderate rates. Passage can be checked to destination from the Hotel.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, NARRAGANSETT BAY, R. I.—This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, midway between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 28. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport. Transient rates, $3 per day. Permanent guests, $10 to $15 per week, according to location of rooms. Address H. B. KENT, Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I., or GEO. HACKETT, Providence, R. I.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first-class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 15; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats.
PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS – OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Highest location, finest scenery, and best appointed first-class hotel; opens June 15; terms reasonable. For engagements, address JAMES SMITH, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y., or SMITH & WALTERMIER, Proprietors Baldwin House, Newburg, N. Y., which is now open.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, (ON THE SEA.)—A most delightful Summer resort; prevailing wind, south-west, directly off the ocean; always cool; no malaria or mosquitoes; those beautiful furnished cottages right on the shore are the places for your family. Address D., Post Office Box No. 2,184.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.,
Now open; terms from $10 to $15. For particulars or circulars, address G. F. GARRISON.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.
Open from May to September; pure mountain air; good accommodations; terms reasonable.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.
LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL WILL OPEN
SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

THE MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND, Long Island, has been leased by Mr. JAMES SLATER, proprietor of the "Berkeley," 5th-av., corner 9th-st., New-York, and will open for the reception of guests June 12, 1880.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPULAR family hotel will open its ninth season June 1; parties may secure rooms by application to J. RIERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages private, or in connection with the hotel.

HOTEL BELLEVUE,
Highland Beach, near Long Branch,
OPENS JUNE 5.
J. H. COREY, Proprietor.

LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.—PARties desiring first-class accommodations and superior board at reasonable rates, apply to E. M. BUTLER, proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie; a cool, healthy, delightful resort; excellent accommodations; for 125; circular, write out. OLIVER CROMWELL.

ALL BEST SUMMER RESORT ANNOUNCEMENTS in HOTEL GAZETTE; weekly; illustrated; price 5 cents. Circulars of Summer Hotels at HOTEL EXCHANGE BUREAU, No. 111 Broadway.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

AT MONMOUTH BEACH.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms; first-class board; reasonable rates. Apply at No. 27 West 27th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Louisville, Ky., May 26, 1880.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, (Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division.) Coupons from above bonds due June 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. BANNEY, Secretary.

New-York, May 28, 1880.
THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1880, ON THE bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company, (of Chicago,) will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned. C. K. GARRISON, No. 4 Bowling Green.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR ON FIRST floor; front alcove on second, and other rooms, with first-class board, to transient or permanent parties, for Summer months; references. No. 19 East 49th-st.

NO. 133 EAST 35TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN AND wives, or single gentlemen, will find desirable rooms with board, in a private family; prices moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 35TH-ST.—UNDER NEW MANagement; freshly-done-up rooms suitable for gentleman, or gentleman and wife; also, doctor's office, with first-class board; references.

QUIET, COMFORTABLE HOME IN PHYSIcian's family for one requiring extra care and medical supervision. Address ALEXIS, Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large and single rooms, all front; superior board, permanent or transient.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 12 EAST.—Rooms, with board, to transient or permanent parties, at reasonable rates; references.

NO. 36 EAST 30TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS; private bath-room; without board or with private table; other rooms.

NO. 4 WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, cool rooms, transiently or for the Summer, with or without board; strictly first class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Large airy rooms on second and third floors; excellent table.

NO. 256 WEST 34TH-ST., WITH BOARD, large room, second floor; also, hall room; ample closets; all conveniences.

NO. 12 PARK-AV.
In small family, parlor and bedroom; also large and small rooms separately, with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.—NO. 19 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.; reference.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished room to a gentleman, with board. Reference.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—ROOMS, DOUBLE and single, with first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS THREE blocks from A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, and one from Moretti's restaurant in 14th-st., in a strictly private family, a suite of large, nicely-furnished rooms to adults only; front room, 16x25, and bedroom off, connecting; back room, 16x26, over parlor, with hot and cold water, bath, gas, and use of parlor; will be rented very low to first-class parties. Address R. R. R., Box No. 1,385 New-York City Post Office.

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COOL, airy, well-furnished rooms, with first-class attendance, will find such at No. 40 West 26th-st., few doors from Broadway.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS, ALL sizes, on each floor; extra in size and appointments; all modern conveniences; terms low for Summer months.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL FRONT AND rear rooms; a back parlor; all handsomely furnished; choice location; Summer prices. No. 159 West 45th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 287, NEAR 30TH-ST.—Elegantly-furnished floor, bath, &c., without meals; moderate prices.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND- story alcove room; also large and small rooms without board; Summer prices. No. 155 West 44th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND double, to let to gentlemen only; references required. Call at No. 122 West 21st-st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH, 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 41 EAST 22D-ST.—BEAUTIFUL COOL rooms; permanent or transient; breakfast if desired; references; Summer prices.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, for the Summer.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or single, on second floor, to gentlemen; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD ON FARM.—HOUSE AND ROOMS large; good bed and table; fresh milk, eggs, &c.; bath-house, boat, good drive, reasonable rates. Address J. CAMERON, Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILdren preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN HOME—NO MALaria or mosquitoes. Address HOME, Hamburg, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AT MONMOUTH BEACH FOR a family of six adults and two young children. Address Post Office Box No. 1,728.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
Corresponding reduction to all other points East.
Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting train as specified thereon.
The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:30 P. M., via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the OFFICE ON THE PIER, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point, Newburg, or Poughkeepsie, can return by down boat. Connect at Rhinebeck (by ferry) with the 3:45 P. M. train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, foot of Clinton-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $8, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $4; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 303 South-st.
GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
Leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 31st..	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 31st....	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, June 1	10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 1..	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 2d..	11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d...	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 3d...	12:00 M.	Thursday, 3d....	4:00 P. M.
Friday, 4th....	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th.....	5:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th..	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th....	6:00 P. M.
Sunday, 6th....	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 6th.....	3:30 P. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, May 31.	3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 31.	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 1	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, June 1.	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d..	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d...	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d....	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 4th....	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th.....	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th..	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th....	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 7th....	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th.....	6:30 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot of Vestry-st. at 3:10, and 24th-st. at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 46 (new No. 41) North River, foot of Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $3. Steamers leaving Sunday land at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 26 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. T. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 35 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., daily at 5 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 30 East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:40 P. M., daily; Sundays excepted.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE WHO SAW THE LITTLE COLored boy run over at 1 P. M., on May 28, by Car No. 10, Madison-avenue Line, between 10th and 11th sts., will confer a favor by addressing his mother, CLARISSA HARDENBURGH, No. 301 West 40th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE RAYMOND BENEFIT.
HENRY E. ABBEY.............Lessee and Manager
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVE., JUNE 3,
A VAST PROGRAMME and FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF VOLUNTEERING ARTISTS, including JOHN McCULLOUGH, JNO. GILBERT, E. A. SOTHERN, W. J. FLORENCE, ROSE COGHLAN, ELIZA WEATHERSBY, NAT GOODWIN, Jr., for
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
Sale of seats begun. Regular prices.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.
24th-st. and Broadway. Mackaye's Double Stage.
FIFTH MONTH of HAZEL KIRKE.
EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
A. M. PALMER.......Proprietor and Manager
THIRD WEEK OF
Von Suppe's Sweetest Opera,
BOCCACCIO!
BOCCACCIO!
Interpreted by MAHN'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY, with SPLENDID CHORUS and FULL ORCHESTRA.
SATURDAY, June 5, Third Matinee of BOCCACCIO.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M.
DOUBLE STAGE. ELEVATED ORCHESTRA.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
GREATEST ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.
The ever charming, sparkling, and justly popular PINAFORE,
Rendered in all its fascinating completeness by the NORCROSS OPERA COMPANY.
The same excellent troupe that made such a sensation at the Madison-Square Garden last Summer.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M.
VENTILATION BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

EXCURSIONS.

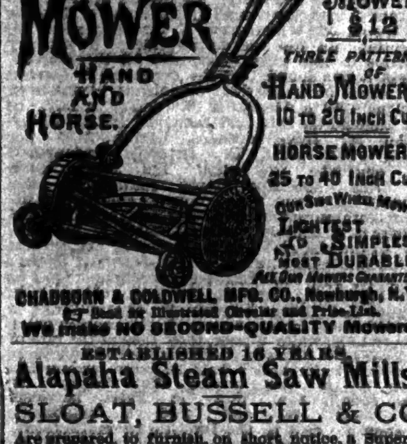
BRIGHTON BEACH
THE BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH & CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY
Will commence running trains from the Long Island Railroad Depot,
FLATBUSH AND ATLANTIC AVENUES, BROOKLYN,
to Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, on Sunday, May 30, 1880. And will run half-hourly from 8:30 A. M. to 9:40 P. M., leaving FLATBUSH-AVENUE 15 and 45 minutes past the hour. Separate trains will run from BEDFORD half-hourly, leaving Bedford 4 and 34 minutes past the hour. Last train from the Beach leaves Brighton at 9:40 P. M.
Flatbush-Avenue Depot is reached via Flatbush avenue cars from Fulton Ferry, and Atlantic-avenue cars from South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries.
All trains stop at Prospect Park Station.
HOTEL BRIGHTON
Will be open for guests on above date.
W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN BEACH,
VIA BAY RIDGE.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, MAY 27.
The steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 1, foot of Whitehall-st., (terminus of the Elevated Railroads,) connecting at BAY RIDGE with trains for Manhattan Beach, as follows: 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, and 7:25 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 8:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, and 8:20 P. M.
VIA GREENPOINT.
By steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R.: 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Returning leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 7:35, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05 P. M.

A—GRAND OPENING OF LONG BRANCH.
THE CITY BY THE SEA.
REGULAR DAILY TRIP TO THE MAMMOTH IRON PIER DIRECT. NO CHANGE.
60 miles Ocean sail.
Five hours at this famous Watering-place.
Saloon steamer ADELAIDE, entirely rebuilt and refurnished for this route.
SUNDAY, MAY 30.
And EVERY DAY THEREAFTER.
Will leave 23d-st., North River, 10 A. M.; Leroy-st., 10:15 A. M.; Pier No. 1 North River, 10:30 A. M.
All the musical attractions on board, including famous Adelaide Glee Club.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Organizations can make favorable arrangements.
MARTIN & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.
Celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs used on this boat, wareroom, No. 46 East 14th-st.
Freight received up to 10 A. M., Pier No. 1 North River.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Haskett, Myers, Morton, and Geraldine. Also, Oceanus Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags.
J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CHADBORN & COLDWELL MFG. CO., Newburgh, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Circular and Price-List.
We make NO SECOND-QUALITY Mowers.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.
Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,
SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.
Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped
GEORGIA PITCH PINE.
76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.; 118 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

DR. DUMONT C. DAKE, MAGNETIC PHYSIcian, (late of New-York City, and formerly of Rochester, N. Y.,) has opened offices at No. 147 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT T. JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Albert T. Johnston, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventeenth day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-second day of May, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
m26-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES V. MOORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles V. Moore, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-second day of May, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
m26-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. PATEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John H. Paten, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of May, 1880.
my19-law3wW* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,744.—In the matter of SAMUEL T. KEESE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
[illegible]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH GRUHN and MOSES GRUHN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, this 18th day of May, 1880.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Rudolph Gruhn and Moses Gruhn, bankrupts, of the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-st., New-York.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES of the GREAT and ONLY HERRMANN,
With the Great Combination of Novelties,
THE LORELLAS, THE ONOFRI BROTHERS.
THURSDAY, June 3, first appearance at this theatre of MISS ANGIE SCHOTT,
With THE JOLLY MARINERS, in TRIFLES.

WALLACK'S. SUPPLEMENTARY SEASON.
The celebrated Comedian,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
has been engaged to appear here for a limited period in his famous drama of
KIT!
THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER!
which will be presented for the first time at this theatre on
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.............Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE..............Associate Manager
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE,
RICE'S CELEBRATED EVANGELINE COMBINATION.
EVANGELINE AND THE LONE FISHERMAN.
With select chorus of 30 young, fresh voices.
Monday, June 7—Annie Ward Tiffany in Child Stealer.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.
Broadway, 7th-av. and 41st-st.
This magnificent building now open; finest place of its kind in the world; elegant café, restaurant, &c., &c. An open-air promenade 400 feet long.
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S ORCHESTRA.
FIFTY SELECTED PERFORMERS.
POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.; private boxes, $1 and $2 extra.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. EXTRAORDINARY.
800 designs in competition for the munificent prizes offered by
L. PRANG & CO.,
amounting to $2,000,
now on exhibition at the
AMERICAN ART GALLERY,
Madison-square.
R. E. MOORE, Manager.

TO THE ADMIRERS AND JUDGES OF the old masters: You are cordially invited to call at No. 24 East 14th-st., the Arlington, Room No. 15, second floor, and inspect the collection just arrived from St. Louis; they are works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Murillo, and others.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M.
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN. EXQUISITE INTERIOR.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, (28th-st.) F. O. F.
150th Performance to-night. SOUVENIRS. | Positively last week. D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA CO. in Gilbert & Sullivan's Famous PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE, AT 8:30 P. M.
122D CONSECUTIVE TIME. HAZEL KIRKE.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON.
HENRY E. ABBEY..........Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEKS OF DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE, AT 8:30 P. M.
HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD.

LECTURES.

SINGING.—MR. T. E. H. BULLEN, DIRECTOR OF the Chevé Choral Society, London, will give a course of six lessons on READING VOCAL MUSIC AT SIGHT at No. 109 West 34th-st., corner of Broadway, commencing THURSDAY next, 8 P. M. Fee for the course, $5; no previous knowledge of music necessary. The Chevé Choir has gained 41 prizes for reading music at sight. For particulars address No. 1,238 Broadway.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD TO JEROME PARK RACES.
MAY 31, June 2, 5, 8, 10, and 12, SPECIAL TRAIN running over the NEW ROAD direct to inclosure at the GRAND STAND, JEROME PARK RACE-COURSE, will leave Grand Central Depot at 1:50 and 2:10 P. M., returning after the races. Cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets, 60 cents. For regular trains stopping at Fordham and Jerome Park Stations, see time-table. C. M. BISSELL, Supt.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—SPRING MEETING.
JEROME PARK.
Decoration Day, (May 31,) and 2d, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th June.
Races commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
J. H. COSTER, Sec. A. BELMONT, Prest.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—SQUARE AND UPright; best made; warranted six years; prices low for cash; monthly payments received, and for rent.
HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS, POOL, AND BAGATELLE Balls, Marbles, Rings, Rosettes, Checks, Checkers, Sleeve Buttons, Toilet Mirrors, &c. WELLING COMPRESSED IVORY M'F'G CO., No. 251 Centre-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
The concluding examinations of the several classes for the year will begin on
MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.
The examination of candidates for admission will begin on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 9:30 A. M.
Commencement, at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.
SCHOOL OF MINES.
The annual examination of the several classes will begin on
MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.
The examination of candidates for admission to any one of the five regular courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Paleontology, Metallurgy, will begin on
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, AT 9:30 A. M.
Commencement, at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President,
49th-st., Madison and 4th avs., New-York.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City will receive two or three boys for the Summer at his country home, 40 miles from the City, in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and removed from all temptation. French spoken. Address PRINCIPAL, care E. S. B., Post Office Box No. 3,295, New-York City.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL REMOVED TO No. 113 West 38th-st.; only 30 pupils; thorough instruction and personal care; warm lunches; places may now be taken for Autumn term; two Summer pupils also taken to the sea-side. References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University.

MISS CHISHOLM WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR girls at No. 712 Madison-av. on MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1880. Especial attention paid to the English branches and Latin. Separate class for boys. Kindergarten. French and German thoroughly taught.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST.—A Boarding-School of high rank; 14 instructors, 10 departments; languages, art, and music specialties. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; enter any time; open during Summer; $250 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson, will be open for SUMMER BOARD and optional study for SCHOLARS on June 15. A most delightful home, with pleasant drives, mountain scenery, boating and salt-water bathing, within City reach, at reasonable rates. Address W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, PRINCIPAL OF a thriving preparatory school near New-York City, will take private pupils of all grades at Newport, Long Branch, or elsewhere during the Summer months; highest references. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 347, Yonkers, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES A POSITION FOR HER governess, to a family going abroad only; speaks French, English, Italian; accustomed to traveling; can act as courier and be useful. Call at No. 16 East 17th-st., from 11 to 2.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNdersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "LAPSLEY, FIELD & COMPANY."
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of dealing in stocks, bonds, and other securities on commission.
That the names of all the general and special partners are as follows: CYRUS WEST FIELD, who resides in the Town of Greenburg, County of Westchester, in said State, is the special partner, and HOWARD LAPSLEY and CYRUS WILLIAM FIELD, who both reside in the City, County, and State of New-York, and DAVID SEYMOUR WILLARD, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, in said State, are the general partners; and that the said CYRUS WEST FIELD has contributed the sum of ($100,000) one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said firm.
That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one.
Dated this first day of June, 1880.
CYRUS WEST FIELD,
HOWARD LAPSLEY,
CYRUS WILLIAM FIELD,
D. SEYMOUR WILLARD.

OFFICE OF DAVIS & MINIS, No. 4 EXCHANGE-COURT, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1880.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DAVIS & MINIS, for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.
(Signed) JOSHUA W. DAVIS, PHILIP H. MINIS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME, STYLISH coach or coupé, brown horse, about 7 years old, 16 hands, gentle and kind in harness; property of a gentleman leaving the City. Can be seen at No. 118 Madison-av., corner 30th-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME, STYLISH coach or coupé, brown horse, about 7 years old, 16 hands, gentle and kind in harness; property of a gentleman leaving the City; can be seen at No. 118 Madison-av. corner 30th-st.

THE ADVERTISER WILL SELL A PAIR of handsome, well matched, and gentle ponies, about eight hands high, with two-seated wagon and harness complete, ready for use. Address OWNER, Box No. 184 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—PAIR OF THOROUGHBRED bay horses, Brewster phaeton, full set harness. [illegible]

THE FIELD OF MEDICINE

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS EXCHANGING VIEWS.

DR. SAYRE ON AMERICAN SURGERY—DR. SEGUIN DEMANDS MEDICAL UNIFORMITY—A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH—CLOSE RELATIONSHIP OF POVERTY AND MORTALITY.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association was opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in Association Hall, with prayer by the Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D. It was estimated that not less than 1,300 physicians were present as members and delegates from the various State medical societies, besides from 200 to 300 spectators, comprising distinguished medical practitioners in this City, Brooklyn, and the neighboring towns. The platform was occupied by the officers of the association, with a few guests of special distinction, among them Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia; Dr. Atlee, of Lancaster, Penn., who first performed the operation of ovariotomy; Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Virginia, late Surgeon-General of the Confederate Army; Prof. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati; Prof. Trenholm, of Montreal; Dr. J. Marion Sims and Dr. Campbell, of Georgia. Among those who were elected visiting members were Prof. T. Williston Wright, of the Medical Department of the University; Drs. Allan McLane Hamilton, J. Meredith Clymer, Leonard Pitkin, A. E. MacDonald, and J. McKenzie Gordon; Prof. David, of Montreal; Dr. Joseph Hutchison, of Liverpool, England, and Mrs. J. S. Briggs, M. D., of Newark, N. J.

The address of welcome pronounced by Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, of New-York, followed directly upon the invocation of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, and, though brief, was gracefully conceived and appropriate. After addressing the Fellows of the American Medical Association, Prof. Thomas said that the pleasant duty had been devolved upon him to welcome them to this City. Sixteen years had passed since the Fellows of the Association were last welcomed to New-York. The country had gone through the struggle of a tremendous war, and now again from all sections they had come together for peaceful consultation. Our City ought not to be known alone as a centre for the accumulation of gold; it should be appreciated also as the cradle of progressive and enlightened science. It could not be supposed that the ascendency of the present age was due to any extraordinary superiority of intellectual power. It would not be contended that the intellects of the nineteenth century were superior to those of Socrates, Plato, or Aristotle. No; the difference lay in the rapid dissemination of modern thought as compared with ancient. Amid all the fluctuations of the last century there had been a general elevation of professional tone. At no time could it be so fully said as now that merit was the key to success. The powdered wig, the gold-headed cane, the sonorous voice, the imposing manner were no longer potent. The telegraph, the printing-press, and facilities for literature had brought about a new intellectual standard—one by which men were measured by what they accomplished.

After the calling of the roll by the Secretary, William B. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, followed the address of Prof. Lewis A. Sayre, President of the association, in which were considered the advance of American surgery and medicine, the necessity of adopting the metric system, and the prospects of the association. Who, he asked, can properly appreciate the advantage that this association has already been to the medical profession? Contemplate the difference in *morale*, the devotion to scientific investigation, the mutual respect and good feeling between its members at the present time, and its condition when this association was founded. At that time there were often envyings, jealousies, and heart-burnings. Those who had secured distinction were frequently slandered and reviled by those who had not been so fortunate. The slightest imperfection of a professional brother was magnified into such undue proportions as completely to obscure any really good qualities or attainments that he might possess, and thus the whole profession was injured in the estimation of the public by the rivalries and jealousies that existed among its members. Now, each one seems so engaged in endeavoring to improve himself and elevate his own position in the profession that he has no time to devote to studying his neighbor's faults, or to accurately scrutinize and publicly herald his seeming defects. The science of medicine has been so much enlarged in all its different departments by the minute researches now demanded, and by the great advance and rapid progress of many of its specialties, as to require that every moment of a man's time be occupied in the closest study if he would keep himself abreast with the daily improvements in our profession. And he who is thus occupied has no time to study the defects of others. By this constant study to improve ourselves and advance our science, the whole profession becomes more elevated in tone, and we already see that they are becoming more and more respected by the community at large.

From this strain of congratulation Dr. Sayre proceeded to consider the indebtedness of the world to American physicians and surgeons, in the development of new methods and novel operations, commencing with anesthesia, as associated with the name of Morton, and passing to ovariotomy, another American surgical discovery. This operation, said he, was first performed in 1809, in Danville, Ky., by Dr. Ephraim McDowell. Although honestly and modestly reported eight years afterward in the Philadelphia *Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review*, it still made no impression on the professional mind, but was received rather with derision and scorn, until Dr. Altee, in 1844, revived the operation, and by persevering effort, in spite of all opposition and the very general condemnation of his contemporaries, was enabled at last, by his numerous brilliant successes, to establish the operation on a permanent basis. At the present time the operation is acknowledged as the proper one to perform, in certain cases, by every medical school in the world. Dr. Peaslee has somewhere stated that in the United States and Great Britain alone ovariotomy has, within the last 30 years, directly contributed more than 30,000 years of active life to woman, all of which would have been lost had it never been performed. In gynecology, the whole professional world gratefully acknowledges the original and invaluable contributions of Sims, Thomas, Emmet, Peaslee, Atlee, Kimball, Dunlap, Minor, Taylor, Pallen, and others. The new operation of litholapaxy, which consists in the fragmentation of calculous material, and the removal of the débris by aspiration through a tube, first performed and described by Dr. Bigelow, is also one of the grandest triumphs of modern surgery, and one of which any American surgeon may well feel justly proud. In conservative surgery, Americans certainly compare most favorably with Europeans. In the treatment of diseases of the joints, by which means the patients are able to take free exercise in the open air during the whole progress of the disease, thus acquiring power to overcome the constitutional dyscrasia better than by any means heretofore employed, and, when the disease has progressed beyond repair, then to perform the sub-periosteal exsection of the joint in such a manner as to leave the muscular power intact, and by judicious after-treatment to restore the function of motion, America has obtained a triumph in surgery of which the profession may well be proud. In the *Lancet* of Feb. 14, 1880, Mr. Roderick Maclaren, Surgeon to the Cumberland Infirmary, is represented as saying, in an address to the British Medical Association, on the "Advances in Surgery During the Past Twenty Years:" "No account of the recent progress in surgery can justly omit the application of the principle of absolute rest to diseases of the vertebra. It is done by inclosing the body in the plaster-of-paris jacket. Though only introduced into this country about two years ago, it has established itself as an incontrovertible success." This, said Dr. Sayre, is another triumph for American surgery, and is justly admitted, not only in England, but in all parts of the world.

Dr. Sayre devoted the latter part of his address to a plea in favor of the general adoption of the metric system in dispensing and prescribing medicines, and in every department of medical work. He called the attention of the assembled Fellows to the position already adopted by the association, and to the necessity of settling the question at as early a date as possible, thus opening the way to the popular use of the system. He saw the same advantage in decimal notation in weights and measures, gravity and quantity, as in money transactions, and argued that the liability to mistake with the gramme for a unit of weight, and tenths and hundredths as its subdivisions, would be far less than it is now, with our clumsy signs for minute quantities. For the same reason, the cubic centimetre furnished a convenient unit of volume. He advocated some action by the association which would be decisive of the issue, and give the whole support of the medical profession to the substitution of the more convenient notation for the difficult one now popularly taught. In closing on this point, Dr. Sayre read the reply of Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton to questions propounded by him respecting the practical working of the system in the marine hospital service, where it has been in operation for more than a year. The Surgeon-General spoke in enthusiastic terms of its simplicity, rapidity, and accuracy.

The final point of the President's address was one of exclusively professional interest. Instead of the heavy volumes of transactions now issued, he would have the association follow the example set by its British correlative, and publish a weekly journal in which abstracts of all the valuable papers should be printed. He showed how the *British Medical Journal* had contributed to advance the influence and membership of the British Medical Association, until it now had 8,000 Fellows, with subordinate associations in almost every county in England. The income of the journal from advertising was $65,000 a year, and its total income $70,000, leaving a net profit, when all the expenses had been paid, of from $3,000 to $5,000. He described the organization of the enterprise under Mr. Ernest Hart, the present editor, and showed how, with no tax upon its income for "Transactions," the British Medical Association had been enabled to acquire its own building and to pay the expenses of such men as Prof. J. Hughes Bennett and Prof. Rutherford in the conduct of important experimental researches.

A resolution of thanks to Dr. Sayre was passed, and Dr. R. Beverly Cole, of San Francisco, was called to preside for the rest of the morning session. Dr. Gross moved a resolution of condolence with Dr. Sayre in view of the recent death of his son, and proposed all the members would record their votes by rising. The Secretary, in the absence of Dr. Parvin, then read the report, prepared by Dr. Edouard Seguin, of the foreign delegation on the progress of medical international uniformity. The report began by citing the action of the association at Atlanta, Ga., at the last meeting, and referring to the plan presented at Amsterdam in September, 1879, for medical and pharmaceutical uniformity. It was shown how mathematical uniformity had become as essential in medicine as Kolliker, Becquerel, Vierordt, Helmholz, Donders, and others had made it in physiology and physics, and the action of the British Medical Association at the last meeting was noted as bringing the two English-speaking countries in accord in the movement for a universal language of science. The report closed with resolutions to appoint a committee to co-operate with the British committee, and to exercise an active interest in the introduction of the metric system into our medical schools and literature. Dr. Seguin spoke briefly, and the resolutions were laid over until the report could be printed. Dr. Austin Flint, for the Committee on Prize Essays, reported no award.

In the afternoon the sections held their sessions. The section on surgery and anatomy, presided over by W. T. Briggs, of Nashville, Tenn., with C. Powell Adams, of Hastings, Minn., as Secretary, met in the amphitheatre of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Papers were read by Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia; George M. Beard, of New-York; John T. Hodgen, of St. Louis; James L. Little, of New-York; Charles F. Stillman, of Plainfield, N. J., and Prof. William H. Pancoast, Philadelphia—upon topics of purely professional interest. The Section of Obstetrics, Albert H. Smith, of Philadelphia, Chairman, and Robert Butley, of Rome, Ga., Secretary, met in the small hall, third story of Association Hall. In the absence of Dr. Smith a new Chairman was elected, and papers were read by J. Marion Sims and Montrose A. Pallen, both of New-York. The Section of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology, Bolling A. Pope, of New-Orleans, Chairman, and Eugene Smith, of Detroit, Secretary, met in the class-room, third story of Association Hall. Dr. Pope not being present a new presiding officer was appointed, and papers were read by W. H. Daly, of Pittsburg; Carl Seiler, of Philadelphia; H. Knapp, of New-York, and by Edward Seguin, of New-York, on the "Psycho-Physiological Training of Idiotic Eyes," illustrated by reference to the cases recently described in THE TIMES. The Section of Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Physiology, J. S. Lynch, of Baltimore, Chairman, and W. C. Glasgow, of St Louis, Secretary, met in the same hall in which the general session was held. There were papers by N. H. Thomson, of New-York; W. C. Van Bibber, of Baltimore; J. T. Everett, of Sterling, Ill.; M. O'Hara, of Philadelphia, and I. N. Kerlin and Charles K. Mills, of Philadelphia.

The proceedings of the Section of Medical Jurisprudence, Chemistry, Psychology, State Medicine, and Public Hygiene, which met in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, raised issues of public interest which will be discussed in general session with earnestness before the meeting comes to an end. The first paper was by John S. Billings, of the United States Army, on the National Board of Health. As one of the active spirits of that organization, Dr. Billings was listened to with marked attention. He took the ground, in the opening sentences of his paper, that a national quarantine and a national health organization were two very different things, and the opponents of the one had often been the most enthusiastic supporters of the other, and vice versa. The arguments in favor of a national quarantine were obvious in the want of uniformity which prevailed at different ports, which placed the country substantially at the mercy of the neglect, caprice, or bad judgment of local officers. Dr. Harvey Brown's valuable report on the quarantine of Southern cities was the first systematic digest of accessible information. From that time forward various attempts at legislation were made, but it was in a paper read before the Public Health Association in 1876 that the first careful plan for the establishment of a National Board of Health was made public. In the session of Congress for 1877-8 a law regulating quarantine and the power of establishing quarantine regulations was passed, but, as it appropriated no money, it was practically a dead letter. Then came the great yellow fever epidemic of 1878, and the attention of the nation was directed in earnest to the organization of some central supervision. Bills variously bearing upon the subject were introduced by Senator Lamar and others, but all of them proved unsatisfactory, and were defeated by adverse criticism. During the last days of the session, however, Senator McDowell introduced a bill, which passed both houses and finally became a law. It was also provided that the National Academy of Sciences should be directed to investigate the whole subject *de novo*, and to report a plan for the permanent organization of a National Board of Health. It was concluded, however, after a full discussion of the subject, that for the present the organization in existence answered as well as any, and the Academy accordingly reported advising Congress not to take any present action. As evidence of the value of the National Board of Health, Dr. Billings cited the operations of the organization under the National Quarantine law, by which, in his opinion, the progress of yellow fever in 1879 was decidedly staid, and more money was saved to the country three times over than they expended in applying the law. In conclusion, Dr. Billings alluded to some of the objections offered to the National Board as now constituted, and augured a brilliant future notwithstanding the opposition that appeared in various quarters.

A committee was appointed to consider the subject. Its report will be presented for discussion to the general session. The second paper before the section was by Dr. Charles Robert Drysdale, of London, England, on the "Death-rate of the Rich and Poor," and the relation between poverty and a high ratio of mortality. The paper, which, in the author's absence, was read by the Secretary, Thomas F. Wood, of Wilmington, N. C., commenced by pointing out the vast improvements in sanitary science of late years. Yet, with all these advantages, it was found that the death-rate in London had rather increased than diminished, having been 22.2 per 1,000 in 1856, 22.3 in 1876, and 23 in 1877. In all England the rate had remained identically the same for three decades, namely, 22.35 per 1,000. The point Dr. Drysdale endeavored to elucidate was that the great cause of this non-improvement resided in the mass of indigence, which, now as always, was instrumental in producing a large crop of premature deaths in all densely-populated States. M. Villermé, the distinguished Parisian physician, and several of his able collaborators on the *Journal d'Hygiène Publique*, had contributed some valuable facts to the argument. Thus, it had been observed in France that persons between the ages of 40 and 45 die, if in easy circumstances, in the proportion of 8.8 per 1,000, while if poor, they died at the rate of 18.7 per 1,000. That is, the mortality between these ages was twice and a half as large among the poor as it was among the wealthy. It was found, too, that in Paris, between the years 1817 and 1836, 1 inhabitant in every 15 died in the Twelfth Arrondissement, which is peopled in great part by the poor; while in the Second Arrondissement, inhabited by the wealthier classes, the deaths for the same period were only 1 in every 65. M. Garnier, of Paris, in 1867, speaking of the mean life in a large English manufacturing city, had found that it was only 17 years in the quarters inhabited by the poor, against 42 among the higher classes. Villermé calculated that the probable life of the infant of a weaver at Mulhouse, was as low as 1 year and 6 months, while that of the baby of the proprietor of the factory was 26 years. Dr. Drysdale cited from a pamphlet written in 1877 upon the dwellings of the wages-receiving classes in Paris some further suggestive figures, from which it appeared that a death-rate which was the mean of the whole population is always misleading. Thus, in part of a sub-district in London, comprising houses in good condition, the death-rate did not exceed 11.3 in every 1,000, while there were adjacent dwellings in the same sub-district in which the death-rate had risen to 38 per 1,000; and it was now reported that there were particular districts in London where the death-rate was 50 per 1,000. On the other hand, the average death-rate of the whole population was only 24 per 1,000 in 1843, and had scarcely deviated from that figure since. If such statistics were insufficient, he would refer to the researches of Ansell, who collected the statistics of 48,044 children of the opulent classes in England, including professional men, the nobility, and gentry. It appeared from Ansell's tables that among these classes the death-ratio was only 80.45 per 1,000 for children under a year old, while for all classes taken together it was 150. Dr. Little found the ratio in Berlin, a city of extreme poverty among the working classes, to be occasionally as high as 500 per 1,000. In conclusion, Dr. Drysdale referred to the statistics of New-Zealand as a remarkable confirmation of Ansell's tables. In New-Zealand of late years the wages of laborers had been very high, and the profits of capital large, with meat only 3d. a pound, so that a laborer was able to secure plenty of food without undue anxiety. The result was a death-rate of only 12.5 per 1,000—a fact mainly due to the absence of an indigent and badly-paid class. In England and Wales, with the same death-rate, some 280,000 lives would be saved every year. In passing, Dr. Drysdale took occasion to dissent from the view that alcohol is the great cause of evils in modern States. "It was probable that a New-Zealand laborer did not drink less beer than he did before he left England, and yet he lived nearly twice as long in New-Zealand as he could expect to live at home."

The reception and promenade concert given in honor of the association at the Academy of Music in the evening was in every respect a merited success. The academy was thronged to its fullest capacity, and in Nilsson Hall, adjoining, supper was laid for 3,500 persons. Under the efficient management of the Committee of Arrangements, the affair passed off smoothly, and everybody was well pleased. A large proportion of the 1,500 doctors in attendance at the sessions of the association were present, and the wives, daughters, and lady friends generally of the resident members were well represented. The academy was decorated with floral offerings, and vases containing ferns and exotics were ranged about the dancing-floor, and wreaths of evergreens and smilax depended from the ceiling. The stage was set for an out-of-door scene in Italy, and the effect of the lights, music, flowers, and endless throng of dancers and promenaders was as bewilderingly interesting to the medical man from abroad as their entertainers could desire. Grafulla's band rendered an excellent programme of selections from Weber, Lecocque, and Arditi, intermingled with waltzes and polkas, and it was midnight before the festivities terminated. Among the more prominent persons present were Surrogate Calvin, Algernon S. Sullivan, the Rev. Dr. Burchard, Dr. Janeway, of the Board of Health; Drs. Pardee, Gillette, A. A. Smith, Fordyce Barker, Walker, Hunter, Sayre, T. Addis Emmett, Frank H. Hamilton, C. R. Agnew, W. H. Thompson, Loring, Sims, Lusk, Carroll, Lee, and Montrose Pallen.

A VICTOR AT WRESTLING.

BOSTON, June 1.—The wrestling-match yesterday between Michael Donohue, of New-York, and Bat Hutchins, of Marlborough, Mass., for the championship of America, was won easily by Donohue in three straight falls.

ENFORCING THE POOL LAW

SUPPRESSING BOOK-MAKING AT JEROME PARK.

ONE OF THE DEALERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING THE LAW—HE IS ADMITTED TO BAIL BY JUDGE WHEELER—WHAT THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB WILL DO.

While Inspector Thorne was on duty at the Central Office last Sunday evening, he was waited on by a gentleman, believed to be an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who called his attention to the provisions of chapter 178 of the Laws of 1877, in regard to pool-selling and book-making, and demanded that they should be enforced during the racing at Jerome Park on Decoration Day. The law referred to is entitled "an act in relation to bets, wagers, and pools," and prohibits the keeping of any room in any building, or part of any room on public or private property, for recording or registering wagers or selling pools on human feats or the feats of animals, or on political nominations, appointments, or elections, under penalty of imprisonment not to exceed one year or a fine not exceeding $300, or both fine and imprisonment, for each offense. Inspector Thorne had charge of the police arrangements at Jerome Park on Monday, and, previous to the commencement of the races, he called the attention of the stewards to the law, and informed them that if any attempt was made to sell pools or register wagers on the result of the races, he would cause the arrest of the offenders. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Inspector Thorne caused the arrest of Matthias Sharp, an English book-maker, who was engaged in making up a book on the races. Police Justice Wheeler, who was present on the course, was informed of the arrest, and after the races were over he drove over to Fordham and opened court there. Sharp was brought before him, and a formal complaint for violating the Pool law was made. The magistrate read over the law, and then said that its provisions were perfectly plain, and he would hold the accused for trial in $500 bail. The required security was given by the Jockey Club through Mr. Theodore Moss, and Sharp was liberated.

Very naturally, the members of the American Jockey Club are indignant at thus being singled out by the Police to serve as an example for enforcing the Pool law, which has been a dead letter, so far as the race tracks are concerned, ever since its passage. Pool-sellers have been arrested in this City, and to some extent the public sale of pools has been restricted, but at all the parks around the City, and throughout the State, the auction and mutual pools have been sold as freely since the passage of the law as before. At Saratoga, Long Branch, Coney Island, and, indeed, all the prominent race-courses, with the one exception of Jerome Park, pool-selling has continued in public, the associations have reaped hundreds of thousands of dollars from the sale of privileges, and no arrests have been made or attempted. When the law was passed, the Jockey Club was notified by the Police that pool-selling must be stopped at Jerome Park or the sellers would be arrested. Pool-selling was stopped in accordance with this mandate, and from that time neither an auction nor a mutual pool has been sold at Jerome Park. English book-making was then introduced, and that system of betting has been adhered to ever since. What will be the ultimate result of the arrest on Monday cannot at present be foreseen, but it is certain that the Jockey Club is thoroughly aroused, and will defend what it claims as its rights till the court of last resort is reached. The arrest of Sharp was made very quietly, and the officers of the club were duly warned of it beforehand, but they are all greatly excited over the matter and propose taking immediate measures to make it a test case. The feeling of the members was expressed to a TIMES reporter last evening by Mr. Theodore Moss, who is himself an influential member of the club. He said:

"The arrest of Sharp was an outrage, and so all fair-minded men will regard it. I don't know anything about the man himself, and never saw him until yesterday. In going his bail, I acted simply as the agent of the American Jockey Club, which has been most grossly insulted in this business. Everybody knows that the club is composed of gentlemen of the highest character. The most prominent gentlemen of New-York are proud of being its members, and they have striven faithfully to obey the laws, as they understand them, in all respects. Why they should be singled out to make examples of I don't know, but there is evidently somebody making a dead set against them, and it is full time now for them to take up arms and defend themselves. When the Pool law was passed, the Jockey Club yielded prompt obedience to its provisions. It was the only club that did so, and you know very well that on every track in the State, with the one exception of Jerome Park, pools are sold as openly now as they ever were. In giving up its pool business, the Jockey Club relinquished an income of about $100,000 a year for the sale of privileges to the auction and mutual dealers, who netted about that amount annually. Every other association treated the law with contempt, and none of them have been molested. Then we introduced the system of English book-making, which eminent legal authority have assured us is not prohibited by the pool law. We have been allowed up to this time to pursue this system unmolested, and it has taken Mr. Crosby, or somebody else, years to discover that book-making is illegal. Why didn't they make arrests in the City yesterday, if they were so anxious to enforce the law? Pools were openly sold on our races in Barclay-street, at Hunter's Point, and at other places in this City and Long Island, and no complaint was made against this plain violation of the law. Possibly the instigator of the arrest wanted a high example, but I can't see the justice in singling out the most respectable club in the City, and the only one that has shown any desire to obey the law, for persecution. It is persecution, and a persecution which the Jockey Club will not submit to meekly."

"What does the club propose to do about it?" asked the reporter.

"I can't say yet what we shall do. Our course will soon be determined on, however, and the men who are fighting us will be likely to find their hands full. Had they notified us to stop book-making, as they did pool-selling, giving us a fair time to consider the matter, we should not feel so sore about it. Whether we should have obeyed the order, believing, as we do, that we are clearly within the law, is another question; but we should have felt that we had been treated like gentlemen, which is a consolation denied us now. They allowed us to go on and perfect all our arrangements, under the conviction that what we had done in the past could be continued. We have received $20,000 for the privilege of book-making at this meeting, and, of course, if they succeed in putting a stop to it, the club will have to pay back the money. That is one consideration, but not the main one. We believe that we are right; we do not believe that we have violated any law, and we do not propose to submit to a persecution from which every other club is exempt, if we can furnish the means to protect ourselves, as we believe that we can. We must make a test case of the arrest of Sharp, and get an authoritative judicial decision on the law. The man waived examination before Judge Wheeler yesterday, so that his case might be sent to the Sessions as soon as possible for that purpose."

"Will the book-making continue as usual at the races to-morrow?"

"It certainly will, unless the Police make a raid on us and arrest all the men engaged in it, and, if they do that, I see no reason why we cannot secure an injunction restraining them from interfering with us in the future until the Sharp case is disposed of. But I can't say what our course of action will be yet. All that is certain about the matter is that we shall fight to protect ourselves to the end."

BROOKLYN'S ONE-HEAD BILL.

THE MAYOR AND CONTROLLER UNABLE TO AGREE ON CANDIDATES.

Controller Steinmetz and Mayor Howell, of Brooklyn, met in the latter's office yesterday to take action in reference to the appointment of the heads of the different departments of the City Government, under the One-Head Commission bill which passed the last Legislature. The Controller submitted the following list:

James Jourdan to be the head of the Department of Police and Excise.

J. J. Van Nostrand to be the head of the Department of City Works.

Joseph F. Knapp to be the head of the Fire Department.

William M. Thomas to be the head of the Department of Buildings.

James Crane to be the head of the Department of Health.

All of the gentlemen named are Republicans. Mayor Howell refused to vote for them, and made particular opposition to Gen. Jourdan. He had to admit that Gen. Jourdan was a good officer, but he desired to get rid of him in order to make room for Sigismund Kaufmann, a man who has made himself particulary conspicuous as an anti-Grant Republican. The Mayor said: "I'm ready to give you a new deal all round," by which he meant to express that if Mr. Steinmetz would agree to the nominees which Boss McLaughlin directed Howell to furnish, the appointments could be made. The Controller refused to vote on any of the names he had submitted unless all were voted on together. Following is a list of names which the Mayor submitted:

City Works—William H. Hazzard, James Rodwell, George Kingsland, or James Looke.

Police—S. Kaufmann, D. E. Austen, John Rueger, C. B. Kroggaard, Dr. Goldmark or Henry Werner.

Excise—Stephen Kidder, Marvin Cross, George Kinkel, or William Taylor.

Fire Commissioner—I. D. Velsor, J. F. Knapp, William Burrell, Anton Weber, or John D. Anderson.

Buildings—William M. Thomas, Ira Buckman, Benjamin Rutan, Caleb Smith, or James H. Stephenson.

Health—Andrew J. Otterson.

If no agreement is arrived at between the Mayor and Controller within 10 days from the time the One-headed bill was signed, the Auditor is added to the appointing power by a bill which is now awaiting the Governor's signature, and an additional 30 days is given to all three, or a majority of the three, to make the appointments. If at the expiration of that time the appointments are not made, the triple-headed commissions continue until January, 1882, when absolute power is given to the Mayor to appoint. The plan conceived by the Ring to prevent the abolition of the triple-headed commissions is to make a legal contest over the bill giving the Auditor power to act, on the ground that Senator Birdsall, whose vote passed the bill, has since made affidavit that he asked to have his vote changed before the calling of the roll was finished. The legal proceedings have already been taken, and a Ring Judge is depended on to grant an injunction restraining the Auditor from acting. The Ring men have no hope of, nor do they particularly care for, success in the courts. Their sole object is to continue the litigation until the time in which the Controller, Auditor, and Mayor can act, shall have expired, and thus save the Boss, who now controls the departments.

THE NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE FORMAL OPENING FOR BUSINESS YESTERDAY.

The rooms of the American Mining Stock Exchange, at No. 63 Broadway, were formally opened for business at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The basement and first floor of the rear portion of the building have been thrown into one, forming a long, narrow board-room, with a gallery lengthwise on the northern side on a level with the first floor, and a central well rising to a skylight in the roof. Two rows of iron pillars support the ceiling. The Chairman's desk and the quotation boards are at the southern end. The front half of the building is fitted up as offices. The wood-work is cherry and mahogany, the railings are of iron, bronzed, and the frescoing is in buff, brown, and bronze, with colored borders. The rooms of the San Francisco Exchange were imitated as closely as possible. The general effect is handsome, and the ventilation is excellent, the western wall of the room being mainly windows. Yesterday two large American flags were draped on the wall above the Chairman's desk, and two baskets of cut flowers stood upon the desk itself, whose green cloth upholstery was prettily festooned with smilax. An immense throng attended the opening ceremonies. Mr. George W. Smiley, the Chairman, delivered the inaugural address. He said that within 30 years the production of precious metals had added over $1,000,000,000 to the wealth of the country. Within two years upward of $70,000,000 of Eastern capital had been invested in mines and mining properties. The total amount of dividends disbursed to shareholders in the mines west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains since 1859 was, in round numbers, $136,835,600. Of this the Comstock lode furnished $120,320,400. During the same period the assessments levied on the same mines aggregated $73,070,000, leaving a profit of $63,765,600 above all expenses. The mines of Leadville yielded within two years over $12,000,000. One mine in the Bodie district distributed among the stockholders nearly $1,750,000, without one dollar having been levied in assessments.

The regular list was then called for the first time. It includes the following 38 stocks: Amie, Bodie, Boston Consolidated, Bulwer, Bye-and-Bye, California, Chrysolite, Climax, Columbia, Consolidated Pacific, Consolidated Virginia, Crowell, Durango, Freeland, Glynn Dale, Hukill, Iron Silver, Leadville Consolidated, Little Chief, Mayflower, Mineral Creek, Mono, Silver Nugget, South Bulwer, South Noonday, Standard, Stanby, Sutro Tunnel, Tombstone, Vandewater, Cosette, and Copper Knob. The following transactions took place during the call: Amie, 3,000 shares at $1 25, (par $10;) Chrysolite, 300 shares at $18, (par $50;) Climax, 100 shares at $2 50, (par $10;) Columbia, 100 shares at $5, (par $50;) Crowell, 500 shares at 35 cents, (par $1;) Durango, 500 shares at 60 cents, and 500 shares at 65 cents, (par $5;) Hukill, 500 shares at $2 15, (par $5;) Little Chief, 500 shares at $1 75, (par $50;) Silver Nugget, 1,000 shares at $1 30, 1,000 at $1 35, and 300 at $1 40, (par $10;) Sutro Tunnel, 100 shares at $2 37½ (par $10;) Cosette, 100 shares at 15 cents, (par $10.) Two men—Messrs. McDonald and Lawrence—did nearly all the purchasing and selling.

Speeches followed by the Hon. Milton S. Latham and Gen. C. T. Christensen. The latter made a point of the assertion that the bonanza kings had wished the enterprise success. The members and their specially invited guests then partook of a lunch by Delmonico, consisting in part of unlimited champagne, after which speech-making was resumed and continued until a late hour in the afternoon.

A CHAPTER ON WHITEFIELD.

DR. BEVAN ON THE GREAT PREACHER'S VISITS TO AMERICA.

A paper on "The Visits of George Whitefield to America" was read by the Rev. Dr. Llewellyn D. Bevan last evening, at a meeting of the New-York Historical Society. Dr. Bevan's paper dealt with the first visit of the great preacher to this country, and to a portion of the second. The first visit was made in 1738, soon after Whitefield's ordination as a Deacon of the Church of England. John Wesley had returned from the Colony of Georgia, and it was his field of labor that Whitefield determined to take up. The voyage to Savannah occupied five months, Whitefield landing at that place on May 7, 1738. Receiving a hearty welcome from the colonists, he entered upon the performance of his missionary duties, which were soon interrupted by an attack of fever. Subsequently Whitefield wrote letters to England, in which he spoke hopefully of the country and of the results of his labors. Several small schools, wherein the English language was taught to the children of French settlers, were opened by him. The Freemasons had already established their order in Georgia, and one of the most interesting services conducted by Whitefield was held under their auspices. On Aug. 28 of the same year he returned to England to receive full orders as a minister, and also to collect money for the founding of an "orphan house" in Georgia. Having collected £1,000, he sailed for America on Aug. 14, 1739, arriving on Oct. 30. Dr. Bevan quoted from Dr. Beadle's "History of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia" to show that Whitefield met with a very cordial reception from the people of that city. His favorite rostrum was the steps of the old Court-house. The effect of his preaching was to change the tone of society there. The whole town grew religious; ball-rooms and concert-saloons were closed, public amusements were discontinued; religious conversation became general, and only religious books would sell. Many persons came a distance of 20 miles to listen to the eloquent young preacher, who was then not over 25 years of age. Whitefield was invited to preach in New-York by a Mr. Noble, but the Pastors of the Dutch and the Episcopal churches refused to allow him access to their pulpits. Dr. Bevan supplemented his paper with the statement that Whitefield's bones are now, and have been for many years, exposed to view at Newburyport, Mass., where he died and was buried. One of the arm bones was at one time stolen by an Englishman, who, several years after the theft, sent it back in a neat box to the Presbyterian minister of the town, with the following brief explanation: "Dear Sir: My conscience won't allow me to keep the inclosed any longer."

THE BONES OF A SAINT.

HOW THEY CAME TO THE SEIZURE-ROOM OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

In the seizure-room of the Custom-house is a large packing-case, which arrived on the steam-ship Caledonia from Gibraltar a few days ago. Yesterday it was opened by the official examiners, and was found to contain a handsome box of stained wood, curiously wrought, and with gilded claws for supports. A lid securely looked inclosed the front. When this was let down, it was seen that the box was a reliquary, or shrine, containing the effigy of Saint Discolius, martyr. The bones of the saint were discovered in 1809. They have been articulated and covered with wax, so as to reproduce the form of the original, who appears to have been a very young man, with long, fair hair and almost feminine features. The imitated flesh is semi-transparent, showing the outlines of the bones beneath. On the forehead is a cut or scar, designed to show the manner of death. The figure lies partly on the back, the face being half turned toward the glass panel disclosed by opening the lid. The head rests on two cushions of crimson silk, richly gold-embroidered. It is encircled by a crown of flowers and a golden halo. The body is richly clothed in silk of various colors, magnificently embroidered with gold. One arm lies across the chest, the hand grasping a branch of palm. The other is stretched by the side along the glass panel. One leg is extended at full length and the other is slightly drawn up. Portions of the legs and arms are bare. Near the head is a glass bottle set in brass and supposed to contain some of the blood of the martyr. The contents give it a purplish appearance. The interior of the shrine is beautifully ornamented. As an adjunct to the crypt, there is a slab of white marble framed and sealed, on which is rudely scratched the representation of a hand and that of a bird, with the words "Discolius, in pace." This is supposed to have inclosed the tomb of the martyr. The case was shipped from Rome, and is consigned to a nunnery at Cincinnati. It was sent to the seizure-room for special examination by request, and it was well that this was done, for the intelligent examiners, unable otherwise to find any dutiable value, were actually about to break open the shrine in order to ascertain the quantity of wax contained in the figure, when Gov. Noble, the Superintendent of the Seizure-room, interposed, and sent for Collector Merritt, who ordered them to let it alone.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

A desperate fight occurred last evening in the liquor saloon No. 269 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, between Herman Fermhoven, a lighterman, residing at No. 189 Pearl-street, in this City, and George Wright, a son of the proprietor of the saloon, who was employed by his father as bar-tender. Fermhoven had been drinking, and became very quarrelsome in the saloon. Wright ordered him to leave, and the latter refusing, a fight ensued. The bar-tender, armed with a club, attacked the lighterman and struck him three times on the head. Fermhoven drew a penknife from his pocket, and, rushing at Wright, stabbed him in the abdomen. After the stabbing, Fermhoven ran out of the saloon. Wright, who is only 18 years of age, sank to the floor bleeding profusely. He was taken in an ambulance to the Long Island College Hospital, where the surgeon pronounced the wound to be very serious. [illegible] Fermhoven was arrested.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Chamber of Commerce will take action on a report by a special committee on the subject of a national bankrupt law at their regular meeting to-morrow.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by Abraham Siegel to Victor Wolff, with $700 preferences, and by Bernard Brode to Nathan Lowenberg, with $3,000 preferences, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The receipts and exports of grain have been very heavy during the past two days. The receipts were: wheat, 582,000 bushels; corn, 236,000 bushels. The exports were: wheat, 385,000 bushels; corn, 226,000 bushels; flour, 21,300 barrels.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday, owing to the death in Charleston, on Sunday, of Albert B. Downing, of the firm of Paterson, Downing & Co., naval stores, at No. 154 Front-street. Mr. Downing was 30 years of age.

Frederick B. Swift, an attorney and notary at No. 21 Park-row, who was recently arrested on a charge of falsely certifying to an affidavit, states that he is not the attorney in the case, and merely signed the paper as a notary. He knew nothing of fraud in the matter.

Thomas Walker, of No. 134 West Thirty-seventh-street, and William C. Weston, of No. 32 Eighth-street, were yesterday brought before Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of selling pools on races in violation of the law. They were both discharged.

A team attached to a light wagon, owned and driven by R. M. Phelps, of New-Rochelle, took fright on Monday evening while being driven along the Eastern Boulevard, and ran away. Mr. Phelps was thrown out of the wagon, but escaped with slight injuries. The wagon was damaged to the extent of $250.

John F. Teller was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled various small sums, aggregating $500, from a firm of furniture-makers on Lexington-avenue, by whom he had been employed as a book-keeper and foreman at $7 a week.

Eugene Gardiner, the young negro who killed Simon P. Diehm, a house-agent, during an altercation between them in "The Arch," a Clinton-street alley, on the evening of May 10, pleaded guilty yesterday in the General Sessions to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months in Sing Sing.

Jasper P. Dunning drove down James-slip on Monday evening at a reckless pace. He had been drinking, and nearly ran over Robert Dodd, of No. 391 Water-street. He then drew his revolver and fired four times at Dodd without doing him injury. Detective Carr arrested him after a short pursuit, and, in the Tombs, he was held to await trial on a charge of felonious assault.

On the announcement of the completion of the repairs to the French cable yesterday, the Anglo-American Company ordered a reduction of rates again from 75 cents to 12½ cents a word. The French company have made no change in their tariff of 50 cents a word. The Direct Cable Company, in accordance with their recent notice, yesterday reduced their rates from 75 cents to 50 cents a word.

Capt. William Van Horn and Privates Leinstein, Dunkel, Daman, Smith, Nestor, and Weilich, all members of the Third Company, Third Regiment, were arraigned before Justice Bixby, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having been disorderly, and attempting to resist arrest by the Police on the evening of Decoration Day. They were held in $300 each for trial at the Special Sessions.

The Seaside Sanitarium has received the following contributions: George L. Lorillard, $200; Maria Rogers, $200; X. P., $50; L. Straus & Sons, $50; Lewis & Conger, $25; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., $25; Mrs. A. W. MacLaren, $15; Per Dundee Dick & Co.—John Thornton & Co., $15 50; Mrs. William B. Rogers, $10; Mrs. Henry Honig, $10; Mrs. J. S., $5; through Mr. Beggs—Anonymous, $2; J. Hunting Sayers, $1.

The Board of Health yesterday authorized President Chandler to express to the Governor the concurrence of the board in the provisions of the bill establishing a night medical service in this City. The board revoked the permit held by Samuel Sims to slaughter calves and sheep on the east side of Brook-avenue, near Third-avenue. A resolution was also adopted forbidding the Harlem and Municipal Gas Companies running their refuse tar into the East River at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks, of No. 18 East Twenty-third-street, gave a brilliant reception from 12:30 until 3 P. M., yesterday, in honor of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Adelaide Brooks, to Mr. William Baylis. The ceremony took place at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, at 11:30 A. M., in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage, the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., officiating. The collation, superintended by Pinard, made provision for about 500 guests.

The Customs officers seized yesterday the baggage of C. J. String, a passenger by the Britannic, and found among it the following dutiable articles: One field-glass, 1 box of cigars, 7 ostrich-feathers, 2 boxes of artificial flowers, 40¾ yards of black, blue, and brown silk, 16¾ yards of blue satin, 8¾ yards of damask, 16½ yards of velvet, 18 pairs of ladies' lisle thread hose, 7 pairs of ladies' silk hose, 8 pairs of men's hose, 8 hanks of floss silk, 1 cigar-case, 3 opera-glasses, 7 silk scarfs, 1 card-case, 2 fans, and 128 pairs of kid gloves.

Miss Lizzie M. Haffen, sister of Alderman Henry Haffen, was married yesterday to Siberiant Niewenhaus, a wealthy builder, of the Seventeenth Ward. The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, by the Rev. Father Stombe, assisted by Fathers Hobart and La Mèche. The church was thronged by the friends of the bride and groom. Among the invited guests were the Hon. Jordan L. Mott, Alderman Robert Foster, Alderman Frederick Helbig, Judge Angell, ex-Alderman Thomas Carroll, and others.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden during May, according to the official returns, aggregated 56,083 persons. The largest previous month on record was May, 1872, when 51,217 were landed. The total arrivals between Jan. 1 and May 31, inclusive, were 155,385, against 40,589 during the corresponding period in 1879, 27,145 in 1878, 34,266 in 1877, and 118,886 in 1873. The last-mentioned year was the heaviest of the past 25 years. The arrivals aggregated 394,581. The total arrivals from May 1, 1847, when the Garden was opened as an immigration depot, to Jan. 1, 1880, were 5,857,036, of whom 2,195,398 were from Germany, 2,062,046 from Ireland, and 1,619,581 from all other countries. June began with 1,797 arrivals. The City of Paris, from Liverpool, brought 1,176, and the Bolivia, from Glasgow, 621.

BROOKLYN.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America will meet in the church on Jeralemon-street to-day. The Rev. Dr. Van Nest, of Philadelphia, the retiring President, will preach a sermon.

Sanitary Inspector McCorkle reported to the Board of Health yesterday that he had chemically examined portions of the lemon meringue pie after eating which a number of people in different parts of the city were made sick on Friday a week ago, and found no poisonous substance. Dr. McCorkle does not attempt to account for the sickness of the people.

A post-mortem examination was held yesterday in the case of Lena Dister, aged 18, who was found dead in her bed at No. 117 Seventh-street. On a table beside her was a glass containing arsenic, and the examination showed that she swallowed a quantity of that poison. The motive was supplied by the fact that she had been deserted by a young man with whom she had been keeping company for two years.

Superintendent Campbell requests all persons intending to leave their houses vacant during the Summer months to send their names and the number of their residences to him or to the station-house of their district. Last Summer, in compliance with a similar request, 1,262 houses were reported to him. Only one of these was robbed, and in that instance the thieves were arrested and the property recovered.

Justice Pratt yesterday granted a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term, in the suit of the Town Commissioners of Gravesend against the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company. The company tried to prevent the Commissioners from opening Surf-avenue across the Culver plaza at Coney Island, but Judge Barnard, whose decision is now appealed from, decided in favor of the Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution, offered by Alderman Kane, was adopted directing the Board of Assessors to transmit the amount of taxes on personal property, assessments, or both, paid by the Brooklyn *Eagle* during the past five years. The resolution is an outgrowth of the fight between Boss McLaughlin and Thomas Kinsella. The former thinks that the *Eagle* has not paid all its taxes, and wishes to bring that fact out if possible.

The return of the team of the Fountain Gun Club from their trip to the Seneca Falls shooting-match was made the occasion by their fellow-members of a reception and celebration, which was largely attended by sportsmen in this vicinity. The team brought home as the result of their winnings the Pierre diamond badge, which was carried off by old reliable R. H. Madison in spite of the efforts of 55 competitors; the Dean Richmond trophy, a massive silver goblet lined with gold, won by Messrs. Wingert, Bayliss, and Madison, and the Wadsworth cup, which is valued at $1,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Thomas Grenders, aged 58 years, an old resident of Port Chester, was run over and killed on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad in front of his own house on Sunday night. He was terribly cut up. The funeral took place yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Palisades Mountain House at Englewood Cliffs is now open. Since last year new and improved sanitary conveniences have been introduced in the hotel.

A man giving his name as Edward Sykes went into Walter's jewelry store, No. 85 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, last evening, and asked to be shown some watches. The salesman put out a tray of watches, and Sykes selected one that suited him, together with a heavy gold chain. The salesman turned around to get a key for the watch, and Sykes darted out of the door with the watch and chain. An exciting chase ensued resulting in the capture of the fugitive. On being searched at the station-house another watch belonging to Walter was found in the lining of his coat. The prisoner, who said he lived in Carmine-street, New-York, was held for examination.

COLLEGIANS AT THE BAT.

THE DARTMOUTHS BEATEN BY THE PRINCETONS—SCORE, 2 TO 0.

The game for the championship between the nines of Princeton and Dartmouth Colleges was played on the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, yesterday morning, in the presence of a large number of persons. The game opened with Princeton at the bat, their rivals winning the toss and taking the field. They did not score, however, for they were quickly retired in one, two, three order. They retaliated by blanking their opponents, though not before a base was secured by Partridge, the second striker, who hit a liner over the second baseman's head and got his first, where he was left. The playing of the following three innings was remarkably monotonous on both sides. In the fifth inning Schenck, of the Princetons, went first to the bat and made a base-hit, McCune followed with an easy hit to the short-stop, who became greatly confused. He held the ball in his hands for some time before concluding to put it to first. Then he threw it wide of the mark and far over the head of the baseman for whom it was intended. The Princetons thus secured the only two runs that were made in the game. With the exception of that error and an insignificant one by Winter, of the Princetons, the playing was perfect, and the game was one of the most exciting that has been played in this vicinity this season. The pitching on both sides was superb, neither nine being able to successfully wrestle with the balls given by the other. Following is the score:

PRINCETON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	DARTMOUTH.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Duffield, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Crane, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Warren, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0	Partridge, 1st b.	0	0	12	0	0
Van Dyke, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Thayer, 2d b.	0	1	2	4	0
Cutts, 2d b.	0	0	1	2	0	Blundlett, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Schenck, c.	1	1	9	3	0	Perry, r. f.	0	1	1	1	0
McCune, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Cushman, s. s.	0	0	1	4	1
Winter, 1st b.	0	0	9	0	1	Ripley, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Horton, p.	0	0	2	2	0	Jones, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Rafferty, 3d b.	0	0	1	1	0	Sutcliffe, 3d b.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	4	27	10	1	Total	0	3	27	13	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Princeton	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base by errors—Princeton, 1; Dartmouth, 1; Total base hits—Princeton, 4; Dartmouth, 3. Time of game—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Shey.

The first of a series of championship games between the Jasper nine, of Manhattanville College, and the Stevens Institute nine, was played on the same grounds in the afternoon, resulting in a victory for the Jaspers, with a score of 8 to 0.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—The Rev. D. Cravers, the Rev. M. T. Maturin, the Rev. Charles Gelder, the Rev. J. T. Kavanagh, Ernest Stanley, E. H. Marsh, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Cameron, the Rev. Dr. Campbell Fair, Col. and Mrs. Stokes and four children, J. Peoples, W. Battle, Thomas F. Preston, Miss Mary C. Preston, William Bazzarel, P. O'Rourke, Michael Cotterell, John O'Hara, John Patton, E. H. Meyer, George Berry, Charles Papp, P. J. Dullen, K. Pettigrew, Sidney Abell, Humphrey Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holmes, R. Brew, Miss Solomon, Miss R. Donlan, Miss M. Fogarty, Mrs. S. B. Langlois, Miss S. S. Langlois, Mrs. Sarah Bird, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Mary Ferguson and three children, J. Blancowe, S. B. Johnson, Sylvester Fogarty, Val Vose, Joseph Williams, H. Carruthers, the Rev. John Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Metcalf and three children, James Michles, J. McClintock, Miss Anne McClintock, Miss Maria Emory, Miss Lillie Proeschel, W. C. Talbot, Frederick C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Metcalf, Dr. and Mrs. P. D. Bume, Mr. and Mrs. Kindred and three children, H. James, Robert Stewart, Mrs. Lydia A. Hinchcliffe, Mrs. E. Fougill, S. V. C. Cadmus, A. Hamilton, Miss Crooks, Mrs. A. McClintock, Master McClintock, W. D. Barnes, Thomas McCollum, Miss Mary A. Connell, Mr. Stewart, Miss Tillie Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Saton, Mr. Turcan.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, for Savannah.—Miss Barclay, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. W. W. Landrum and child, Mrs. H. R. Harvard, H. W. Bodine, M. Pullen, S. Myers, Mr. Hopkins, J. W. Briggs, J. T. Mainland, W. J. Acosta, R. Tavel, C. W. Hodges, H. Brigham and wife, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Monroe, Miss Ella Goodrich, Mrs. Belcher, Judge Erskin, W. P. Ward and wife, R. Blanchard, H. Sloat, C. Risley, L. Goodrich, J. W. Bolinson, Mrs. L. M. Lancaster, Dr. Burroughs, Miss Kennedy, Miss Burgh, Mrs. Gordon and daughter, Dr. E. C. Goodrich and wife, Mrs. M. Lamar and child, Miss A. F. Dailey, Miss Fernandez, Miss Tomlinson, J. K. Cole and wife, Miss K. B. Willey, Miss L. F. Partridge, Dr. J. J. Waring, J. B. Ferdandes, J. M. Curry, F. J. Kenney, Miss Fithian, Miss L. T. Colt, Mrs. Redmond and child, D. H. Oaks and wife, Nona Reid and child, J. Palmer and wife, W. Newcombe, G. R. Reynolds, Mrs. J. Marshall, Mrs. R. Hollinger, J. J. Weeks and wife, M. H. Barrett, J. J. Henry, W. Roberts, J. W. Tower, B. Cochran, H. H. Renken, J. H. Helmken, R. Entleman, J. Juchte, G. Bengginst, W. Nelle, Miss Slott, Miss H. McLoughlin, L. Lilienthal, Paul Reidel, M. Bendheim, Isaac Martin, B. Phillips, J. R. Alexander, J. and F. Carveau, H. P. Lemcke, M. J. J. Gray, A. Stevens, L. Isaacs, Miss Whittaker, Lizzie Ellis, J. Rivers, F. M. Mann, G. Pomerange, C. L. Snyder, J. Stewart, J. O'Neil, J. Ferguson, W. Perkins.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Jane Newham, W. H. Elphinstone, Jr., Mr. Wellstood, Dr. and Mrs. Norris and three children, Miss Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, J. Campbell, the Rev. Archibald Fleming, Archibald Fleming, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Colin Hunter, Mr. Silver, Mrs. Hutchison, Miss Mary Hill, the Rev. Prentiss De Veuve, Mrs. Prentiss De Veuve, William G. Bennett, Miss Crawford, Mr. Kerr, L. Aymar, I. Brown and family.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, June 1.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun sets......7:25 | Moon rises..1:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:25	Gov. Island	4:14	Hell Gate	5:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships John P. Best, (Belg.,) Vanderheyden, Antwerp, Seager Bros; Saragossa, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Bothnia, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Langshaw, (Br.,) Brotherton, Naples, Seager Bros.; Athos, (Br.,) Samson, Port au Prince, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Cortes, Bennett, Halifax and St. John, Clark & Seaman; Pereire, (Fr.,) Delaphane, Havre, Louis De Bebian; Fanny Cadwalader, Clark, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; May Flower, Davidson, Philadelphia, Jed Frye & Co.; Wyoming, (Br.,) Rigby, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Lady Stefano, Corning, Ipswich, Boyd & Hincken; Hanna, (Norw.,) Lusken, Marseilles.

Barks National Eagle, Rosse, Trieste, Herman Koop & Co.; E. D. Bigelow, (Br.,) Micoesl, Newry, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Texas, (Ger.,) Kruse, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Wattjen, Toel & Co.; Albion, (Norw.,) Larsen, Urborg, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Skerryvore (Br.,) Craig, Trinidad, Swan & Son; Marie, (Norw.,) Sachortsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lindores Abbey, (Br.,) Burkitt, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; David Taylor, Wallace, Kings Lynn, P. I. Nevius & Son; Prudhoe, (Norw.,) Heedberg, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ymuiden, (Dutch,) Oepkes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Margaret Mitchell, Rees, Newry, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Delphin, (Russ.,) Alexander, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Northern Queen, (Br.,) Doltar, Rotterdam, Boyd & Hincken; Herald of the Morning, (Norw.,) Eckstein, Canada, Benham, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelley, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Vidal Sala, (Span.,) Ojinaga, Porto Rico, in ballast to E. Puig & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Krouse, Jacmel May 17, Aux Cayes 18th, Jeremie 19th, Gonaives 20th, St. Marc 21st, Port au Prince 22d, and Kingston, Jam., 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Pontiac, (Br.,) Newington, Genoa May 2, Palermo 8th, Valencia 14th, Gibraltar 14th, with fruit to Phelps Bros.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Castilla, (Span.,) Medina, Havana 4½ ds., in ballast and passengers to E. Puig & Co.

Steam-ship Madras, (Br.,) Richardson, Nicolaieff April 25, Constantinople 27th, Malta May 5, and Gibraltar 12th, with old iron rails to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Ship Samarang, (Ger.,) Lochmann, Bremen April 28, with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Idea, (Ital.,) Cacace, Trapani 70 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Passe-Part out, (Norw.,) Neuman, Ipswich 21 ds., in ballast to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Vale, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Newport 36 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Charlotte Young, (Br.,) Crooks, Workington 36 ds., with iron to order—vessel to W. H. Thompson & Co.

Bark Rothesay, (Norw.,) Iversen, Havre 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Johnson, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., with mdse. to Overton & Hawkins.

Bark Delphin, (Ger.,) Lilienthal, Macassar 120 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to master.

Bark Kentigern, (Br.,) Leary, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Wylo, Brown, of and 30 ds. from London, with mdse. to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Avanti, (Norw.,) Tellefsen, Belfast 30 ds., with iron ore to Peter Wright & Sons—vessel to order.

Bark Teresa, (Ital.,) Russo, Honfleur 35 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Hovding, (Norw.,) Jensen, Newport, with iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark I. Tre Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Marini, Gloucester 37 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark C. L. Tyler, Snow, Santander 32 ds., with iron ore and empty barrels to order—vessel to Evans Ball & Co.

Bark Rosa Maddalena, (Ital.,) Scotto, Hamburg 41 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to master.

Brig Leonora, Steed, Bath, with ice to order.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, N.E.; cloudy; at City Island, same.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The regular light-ship No. 12 has been returned to her station at Bartlett's Reef, and the relief ship has been withdrawn.

J. M. B. CLITZ,
Rear-Admiral United States Navy,
Inspector Third Light-house District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1880.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Northern Queen, for Rotterdam; Experiment, for Vigo for orders; Cibele, for Newry, Ireland; Texas, for Cork for orders; ship Star of Germany, for London.

Also, steam-ship Athos, for Port au Prince, &c.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Neptune, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, June 1.—The steam-ship Saratoga, Curtis, from New-York May 27, arr. here yesterday afternoon.

The steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Reynolds, from New-York May 27, arr. here this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 1.—Sld. 24th ult., Lincoln, Capt. Casparsen, for Baltimore; 27th ult., Naja, for Philadelphia; Talisman, Capt. Dahler; 30th ult., Regina, Capt. Hacklin, both for New-York; Don Juan; 31st ult., James Stafford, Scot's Bay, all for Philadelphia; Giulia Anna, for New-York; Edith Carmichael; 1st inst., Able, Kong Sverre, Capt. Eliasen.

Arr. 26th ult., Agostino Rapetto, J. S. Winslow; 27th ult., Aurora, Capt. Churchill; 29th ult., Alexander, British Queen, Condor, Capt. Musseau; Nordenskjold, Aker, the latter at Falmouth; Somerville, off Elsinore; 30th ult., Alurna, Louis De Geer, Rome, Semiramis; 31st ult., Hampton Court, Hiawatha, Kate Covert, Mariner, Northumbria, Rothbury; 1st inst., Ascensione, Cesarina P., Minister of Marine, Osprey.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Campbell, from New-York May 15, has arr. at Barrow.

The steam-ship Utopia, of the same line, Capt. McRitchie, from New-York May 12, has passed the Lizard.

The steam-ship Henry Edye, (Belg.,) Capt. Eyles, from New-York May 20, has passed up the Channel.

The steam-ship Maharajah, (Br.,) Capt. Bartlett, from Philadelphia May 9 for Gibraltar, has arr. at Ancona.

The steam-ship Neptuno, (Br.,) Capt. Law, from Halifax, N. S., May 7, via Summerside, P. E. I., has arr. off Deal.

The steam-ship Prince Edward, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 12, for a port in England, has arr.

The steam-ship Bath City, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, which arr. at Bristol yesterday from New-York, grounded, but was floated, and subsequently she came in collision with a pier-head, and damaged her plates.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—The steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from Boston May 20 for this port, passed Browhead yesterday.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Palmyra, Capt. Durant, from Boston May 17, arr. here on the 30th ult.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia May 20, has arr. here on her way to Liverpool.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Marathon, Capt. Garratt, from Boston May 22, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon on her way to Liverpool.

The White Star Line steam-ship Patagonia, Capt. Hayes, from New-York May 22 for Liverpool, was signaled off Crookhaven at 5:30 this afternoon.

HAMBURG, June 1.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York May 20, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, June 1.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sarmatian, Capt. McDougall, from Montreal May 22, via Quebec 21st, has arr. here on her way to Liverpool.

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